36 1947

Firemen

# D. C. Fire Captain Placed On Equal Basis; Two Benefit

Memphis World

WASHINGTON,— (ANP) — All fire captains of the Washington Fire Department, including two Negroes who have attained captainces, were placed on an equal basis here last week when Fire Chief Clement Murphy announced that the unofficial rank of acting battalion chief had been eliminated. 10-10-47

The move, promoted by a recent recommendation of the National Board of Fire underwriters, was made to insure that captains with more than one year's experience will be rotated at performing the duties of acting battalion chief.

Murphy said that this system would give each captain a chance to obtain experience which will help him to gain promotion. Under the old method, captains were not afforded "equal opportunity to demonstrate their capabilities for promotion to the grade of battalion chief.

# JUNIOR POLICE CORPS

(36) (D.C.) Daily World

# CURBING DELINQUENCY

Atlanta Ga Thur. 10-2-47

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The transportation of rough and incorrigible juveniles into valuable and respectful citizens sums up the aim of the Junior Police and Citizens corps, an organization for young people which organized here in October, 1942. The organization is the brain child of Patrolman Oliver A. Cowan of the Metropolitan Police department and a graduate of Howard university.

Though many organizations exist for young boys and girls, there is none like the Junior Police and Citizens corps. The organization provides "a purpose for living." The organization has adult supervision, but it is at a minimum. The young people run the show. It is their organization.

Patrolman Cowan started his organization with four young boys "caught in the act of breaking street lights." He didn't take them to the police station, but had a brotherly talk with them. Eventually he formed an organization aimed at transforming these wayward boys into youngsters of character and worth. Today there are more than 10,000 youths in such organizations.

The organization is co-educational and based on the principle of self-government. Members are so guided and trained that they act as their own police. The best recommendation for membership is toughness and delinquency, but leaders make sure that the roll includes a sprinkling of all types of boys and girls in the neighborhood. It is also interracial, for colored and white join the same group and share the responsibilities and privileges of the group.

The Junior Police and Citizens corps owns its headquarters here at 720 Barry Place, N. W. It has organized and is assisting more than 50 neighborhood clubs and gangs. It also has established community centers in localities without such centers and has a $25,000 goal this year.

Policemen (Alabama)

Birmingham, Ala., News
July 30, 1947

## Negro Policemen

The Birmingham Young Business Men's Club has taken a forward step in its decision to look into the feasibility of using Negro policemen in the Negro districts of the city. Regardless of what is done in the matter, it is one that should not be tossed aside without investigation.

A number of Southern cities have experimented with Negro policemen. Among such cities are Louisville and Atlanta. The experiments have usually been successful. Apart from the ethical considerations of permitting Negroes to be represented in law enforcement in their own areas, the appointment of Negro police officers usually has resulted in lowered crime rates and greater respect for the law.

There are, of course, some practical considerations on the other side, and it will be the problem of the Y. M. B. C. to go into all of these thoroughly. But the matter should be lifted out of the narrow confines of custom and tradition and approached with the single thought in mind of doing what is best for the entire community.

Birmingham News

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Birmingham, Ala.

### BIRMINGHAM NEEDS 100 POLICEMEN

Birmingham has a shortage of 100 policemen, according to an estimate by the Police Department. The police personnel now totals 316. Thurs. 8-12-47

Of this total, not one is a Negro policeman. More than 40 Southern cities have Negro policemen. Even two cities in Georgia—Macon and Savannah—have them. Birmingham, which is touted to be the most enlightened city in the South, and Alabama, with its progressive spirit, are both behind Georgia.

The need for Negro policemen is clearly demonstrated in the abnormally high homicide rate. Through June there have been 35 Negro violent deaths as against 10 white homicides. Several of the murders, such as the James Hill case, are yet unsolved. It is demonstrated again in the unchecked bad conduct on Fourth Avenue. Birmingham News

Public sentiment now supports the hiring of Negro policemen in Birmingham. Birmingham has been shamed by the bloody statistics that have been aired over the nation. 8-12-47

The Birmingham World would like to see Birmingham in a better light. That is one of the reasons we have advocated the employment of Negro police.—Birmingham World.

### TAKE THE RISK

Negro policemen in the South are no longer an experiment. Study after study backed up by Southern city officials attest to this fact. Hiring them, it seems to The Birmingham World, is more a responsibility than a risk.

Prof. J. E. Pierce, of Montgomery State Teachers College; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Southern Regional Council (Atlanta); John H. McCray, editor of The Lighthouse and Informer (Columbia, S. C.), and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College (Atlanta), have all produced factual and authoritative surveys, investigations and studies which reveal that employment of Negro policemen is beneficial to the whole city.

Should anyone need a local precedent, Birmingham has it. Negro citizens serve in positions almost comparable to the level of that of police duty. You find them in the Jefferson County Health Department and the Department of Recreation. Here they are serving the needs of their own people and providing civic stimulation which fruitify in improved citizenship. The city and county public school system have Negro supervisors. These are departments of city government the same as the Police Department.

How should we go about a project—not experiment—of expanding the personnel of policemen to include Negro citizens? A committee of outstanding white and Negro citizens should be invited to sit down with city officials to blueprint a plan to accomplish this objective. Honest men with clean hearts drawn from business, industry, the church, education and the social field would be helpful.

Birmingham needs a minimum of 50 Negro policemen—patrolmen, squadmen, detectives and investigators. More than one shift would be needed to properly patrol the so-called Negro districts—Fourth Avenue, Ensley, Pratt City and North Birmingham. These are districts seriously needing police patroling.

What about the reaction from the camp of those who fight every new step? They are those who fight progress and change in any form. They could not make out a second case against the project based upon facts, democratic ideas and enlightenment. Prejudice has been losing in Birmingham. No one should expect even a good project to win everybody and not have some enemies. Opposition could be overcome if the project is properly launched.

Birmingham should take the risk of employing Negro policemen. It would cut down on costly crimes and lift the morale of Negro citizens. It would make use of Negro talent on a plane above the questionable system of police snitches. It would help to prevent crime and create pride in Negro people. It would help Birmingham move faster along its progressive course.—Birmingham World.

PLAN TO HIRE MORE:

# 10 Southern States Use 221 Policemen

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

**CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Colored policemen are widely employed in the South and their services are proving "highly satisfactory," a report of a survey made by the research department of the Southern Regional Council revealed last week.** 11-8-47

**Some 221 such officers are working in 41 cities and towns in 10 Southern States, of whom 196 are ployed in five cities.**

**uniformed and 25 are in plair clothes, the survey revealed, point ing out that policewomen are em ployde in five cities.**

**These facts were ascertained through a questionaire sent to police departments of all Southern cities where there was any reason to believe police other than white ones were being used.**

**Results "Highly Satisfactory**

**Miss Margaret Price, research assistant for the council, prepared the reuort of the survey, which was published in the council's monthly bulletin, New South.**

**Every police executive who commented on the services of such officers said they are proving "highly satisfactory," Miss Price disclosed.**

**Several police chiefs stated that they planned to employ more such policemen because of the excellent results obtained through such services; and some cities which now use only white police plan to employ colored ones as soon as appropriations will enable them to do so.**

**Crime Drops 25%**

**One police department head revealed that crime had dropped 25% in the district where such oicers had been assigned, the council reported.**

**The report disclosed that colored policemen are employed in nine cities in Florida, eight in North Carolina, seven in Texas, five in Virginia, several in Oklahoma and one in Georgia. Galveston, Texas, has used such officers since 1870, it revealed.**

## The Need For Negro Police

A police officer is not a man to be feared because he can put you in jail. He is a man to be looked up to, for he represents law and order. He is a protective personage to stand between the law-abiding citizen and the offender. Yet a large percentage of Birmingham's populace, whether the intent is there or not, experiences fear of the law rather than respect for it and for the men who enforce it. Negro citizens of Birmingham are generally uneasy in the presence of a police officer.

There is a way to alleviate this uncomfortable situation. It is a way which has been tried for years in many Southern cities. It has always been successful, by and large, and no Southern city which has adopted the plan has ever abandoned it. 10-31-47

It is the appointment of Negro police officers to patrol the Negro districts.

There are now more than 200 Negro policemen in active service in cities scattered over the South from Texas to Florida, Montgomery, Ala., Ga.,

The idea has been suggested more than once in Birmingham. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has talked about the matter, but it has taken no action. Other groups have done the same. Negro policemen have worked well in other Southern cities. The element of experiment has been passed far back; the results are too well known as matters of fact. During the past Summer Police Chief Eddins made an inspection trip to a number of Southern cities; some of them employ Negro officers and he has had opportunity to inquire into their general efficiency and usefulness.

At this time, according to Police Commissioner Connor, there are no plans to employ Negro police officers in Birmingham.

A great aim in law enforcement work is toward the prevention of crime. In order to know how crime begins and then thrives, it is necessary to understand the conditions which underlie the prospective crime center, the reasons why individuals become so anti-social that they break the law. The difficulty in comprehending the minds of oth-

Ltr. 11-31-47

As matters stand at present, the white officers patrol the Negro districts always in pairs and well armed. They see what is observable from the outside. They come in contact with the more desperate of the criminals. Their bravery is not questioned, but the wisdom of depending solely upon their efforts is questionable. Were the predominately Negro sections patrolled day and

a Negro among Negroes much be

value in destroying crime in its incipiency than can the white officer whose whole outlook is so different from that of those among whom he works. If understanding be provided by a valuable asset, it can be provided better than

night by Negro officers who know the residents, a tremendous saving in money as well as in human resources for good might be made. Wherever crime is lessened, the whole city is improved. Records in a dozen Southern cities strengthen the belief that the use of Negro officers in Negro sections substantially reduces crime and saves those cities much money.

## NEGRO POLICEMEN

To the Editor of The News:

We want Negro policemen. We want adequate protection of our colored communities, and white policemen can't adequately protect them. On the other hand, if we are best served by Negro lawyers, teachers, preachers and other professional leaders, why can't we be best served by Negro policemen in regard to combatting crime? With continuous patrolling of our communities with Negro policemen, we will find that a great percentage of robbery, burglary and homicide will be cut out. With the reduction of wounds inflicted by knives and pistols, the amount of money spent for these causes will be reduced, thus enabling other necessary improvements to be made in the city. But until a consistent Negro police force is organized, funds will not permit. The patrolling of colored peace officers in colored communities will also release the fear of burglary and robbery, which is a result of insufficient police protection. The Negro policeman knows the character traits of the Negro and can therefore solve crimes hidden from the white policemen, as revealed by the white chiefs of various Negro forces in the South. News, Birmingham, Ala.

The question, "How will Negro and white policemen work peacefully in one unit?" may be asked. Negro and white teachers work under one head; Negro and white laborers work under the same foreman; the Negro lawyer is respected in the courts. Then why can't the Negro and white policemen work under the same chief and in the same unit?

We don't want Negro policemen because we are Negroes, but simply because we want adequate police protection of our property and the law, and we can't have this unless we have a consistent and continuous patrol of policemen. This being a very prosperous city in almost everything, the one thing we need to prosper in is the combatting of crime, and with a consistent Negro police force crime can be cut down, as has already been proved in other Southern cities. With Negro policemen talking to our boys and girls in regard to the effects of crime, we will have a better developed future. 12-8-47

This is not a mere article, but a challenge to the people of this city to take up this matter immediately as a means of lowering crime rates. MW

ANDREW L. THOMAS.
1218 North Sipsey Street.

# Air Corps Vet Passes Police Exam

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OAKLAND, Cal. — (ANP) — Among the 52 eligible men for regular appointment to the city police force as a result of passing recent examinations is a 28-year-old army air corps veteran, Clarence C. Williams, it was announced here last Wednesday. The ex-GI is the first Negro since 1927 to become eligible for appointment as a full fledged policeman.

Sat. 1-4-47

Williams, who was born and raised in the bay area, is the son of William Williams, veteran city fireman. The senior Williams has been attached to Engine Company No. 22 since its organization in 1920.

Clarence was a staff sergeant with the 477th Bomber squadron, serving as both ground and air crew member at eastern bases. Since his discharge on Dec. 21, 1945, he has been working at the naval air station. Married, he is one of six who have not held temporary jobs.

**rew Promotions**

# Say Race Cops Held Down in Los Angeles

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

By CHARLES GIBSON
(Los Angeles Bureau)

LOS ANGELES—In the third largest city of this country, Negro policemen are barred, apparently, from any rank higher than lieutenant by a mysterious system that is as effective as the famed "crime crusher" blockade tactics of the police department.

9-20-47

At present only one Negro officer holds the rank of lieutenant and six are sergeants. None holds the rank of captain nor are any assigned commands.

**SOMETHING SEEN WRONG**

From time to time, top officials in the local department have voiced the statement that they are always working for equal rights for all officers. With this in mind, it follows that something is wrong.

Are officers incapable of passing examinations for promotions, or is there an underground system existent in the department that blocks their progress?

Three stations — the University, Seventy-seventh Street and Newton Street—are staffed with the mapority of Negro policemen. A few are stationed at the Central Station. Territory covered by these policemen have heavy populations and require constant vigilance.

**OTHER CITIES MORE LIBERAL**

In cities such as Cleveland, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, Negroes have attained the rank of captain and hold commands.

In the Los Angeles traffic department there are several patrolmen assigned to downtown intersections. In the mounted division of the traffic department, there are no Negro officers assigned to the motorcycle squad, nor are any assigned to traffic investigation details.

# Mayor Congratulates First Colored Police In San Bernardino

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 8-2-47

Mayor James E. Cunningham is shown congratulating Johnnie Epps, first Negro policeman who was appointed on the force in San Bernadino, Cal. last week as Chief of Police Dan Murdock and J. Robert Smith, editor of the Tri-County Bulletin look on. Epps, 21, a Hampton Institute, Va. product, is a native of Louisiana.

Sat. 8-2-47

The 30-year-old mayor, in two months named the first Negro supervisor in the recreation department, two custodians, several laborers and Smith on the city recreation commission. Heretofore only two Negroes, one a janitor, the other a street sweeper, were employed by the city. He was commended by the Civil Liberties Union for his liberal views in dealing with minorities. Both Epps and the mayor are World War II veterans.

# Coast Negro Defender Police Score

Chicago, Ill.

## Identify White Who Slew Fight Manager

Sat. 10-25-47

LOS ANGELES— (ANP)— Expert sleuthing by Detective L. C. McGruder and other Negroes of the police department was responsible for the identification of the man who cold-bloodedly slew Bob Crane, fight manager and underworld figure, during his visit here last week. Named as killer was Harry Burton, 46, a white ex-convict.

Defender, Chicago, Ill

Piecing together the events leading up to the killing, McGruder and his associates learned that Burton and two other white men droye up to the home of Rainey Shaw, Negro liquor dealer, and entered the house with the excuse that they had a package to deliver. Once inside, Burton shot Crane through the chest, killing him instantly. The trio made a clean get-away.

McGruder, assigned to investigate the case, lifted the fingerprints from the package which had been used to enter the Shaw residence and found them to be Burton's. The slayer's criminal record also revealed he had served sentences in San Quentin and Folsom prisons and that he is a cool, dangerous killer. Police say that Crane was either the victim of vengeance by rivals or that he had double-crossed associates.

A state-wide search has been launched for the killer, and it is expected that his arrest will take place soon.

BERNARD S. JEFFERSON
. . . members of Mayor's grievance committee get promises from police dept.

# Wanna be a copper?

Friteuna,

Top pay of $315 per month after three years service, plus the added security of tenure on the job, and retirement benefits at 20 years, is the offer to young men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Los Angeles Calif.

Applications must be on file in Room 11 in the City Hall on or before the closing date which is Dec. 30; examination will be given in January.

Sat. 11-15-47

All candidates receive full base pay during their training period at the Police Academy, and annual raises in pay are given for the first three years of service, Chief of Police C. B. Horrall said.

Age limits for this examination are 21 to 31 years for men, and 23, to 31 years for women, with high school graduation required. Candidates must be in good physical condition.

# Kenny Washington's uncle gets "substantial promotion"

Tribune

Set in motion by the reassignment of Lt. Roscoe ("Rocky") Washington to a "secret detail" in the chief's office, Los Angeles' Negro community was promised a better break by the Police Dept. Wednesnesday, following a meeting with department executives and Negro citizens. Los Angeles, Calif.

Washington's new assignment is a "substantial promotion", assistant chief Joe Reed told the Mayor's grievance committee Wednesday. When the detail is completed, it will bring the officer considerable "favorable publicity", a spokesman for the Mayor's office added. Sat. 11-15-47

That Washington, who is one of two Negro lieutenants on the force, was not being used to the height of his capacities as head of the Newton division juvenile bureau, was one of the major complaints of the committee, headed by George A. Beavers, in its report last August to Mayor Bowron and the Police Department. Washington, a veteran member of the force, is the uncle of football star Kenny Washington, himself a former policeman.

**Examinations are now being given for motorcycle officers, and Negroes taking and passing it, will stand an even chance with whites for assignment, Reed tod the committee in response to its complaint of lilywhiteism in that division. A similar complaint that no Negroes are permitted to drive the black and white traffic cars was also answered by word that the chief of that division has been ordered to "see what can be done".**

Considerations to the Beavers committee's advice that local police be briefed in sociology to facilitate their handling without prejudice minorities and disadvantaged people generally, was also promised by Reed, who said the department would seek the advice of the Council for Civic Unity.

Civil service ratings are the yardstick by which police promotions are made, the assistant chief insisted, and "will continue to be". Reporting that 102 Negroes are now on the force, Reed said they will be upgraded as they assume top positions in competitive examinations. Such achievement, he said, accounted for the recent promotion of Lt. Ajay Johnson, assigned to command the detective bureau at 77th street police station. That, Reed said, is how six Negroes became sergeants in the department. As an aside, he also added that three Negro women were recently appointed policewomen, bringing to 9 the total in the department.

Other members of the Beavers committee were: Mrs. W. J. Glover, Bernard S. Jefferson, Samuel R. Browne, the Rev. Frederick D. Jordan, and Jess Hutten.

## GLAMOROUS LAW ENFORCERS

# Hail City Officials' Action As Aid To Improved Race Relations

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-15-47

By LAWRENCE F. LaMARR

LOS ANGELES—Promotion of a second police officer to the rank of lieutenant and the appointment of three Negro policewomen was hailed here last week as the first move by the police department toward higher integration of Negroes on the force and toward upgrading of deserving officers.

Ajay D. Johnson, a member of the force since July 20, 1929, was promoted from the rank of sergeant to that of lieutenant, the second to hold that rank here. The other lieutenant is Roscoe Washington, uncle of football star, Kenny Washington.

Appointed as the city's first Negro policewomen were Roberta Moore, a former civilian employee of the Naval supply depot at San Pedro, a graduate of Los Angeles City college, who resides at 1549 E. 53rd st.; Selma Haines, former clerk-typist in the County Probation department, who lives in Santa Monica, and Nellene Russell, former San Francisco social service student, 3664 Fifth ave., this city. Defender, Chgo.

Lt. Johnson's experience as a member of the force covers vice, traffic, juvenile, patrol car and detective bureau work. At present as a member of the 77th division station detective bureau, he is in charge of the Watts' substation detective unit. Chicago, Ill.

Before joining the force, Lieut. Johnson was a member of the Los Angeles Fire department, and prior to that was in his father's trucking business. Sat. 11-15-47

The three new policewomen, like male members of the department, are required to take an extensive six months training schedule to equip them to cope with many emergency conditions. The course includes jui jitsu, the handling of small arms and marksmanship.

There are now several other Negro women affiliated with the department but mostly as jail matrons and with juvenile control bureaus. It is believed however that with the addition of three new women and others expected to enroll after examinations December 30, Negro policewomen will be assigned to patrol and detective duties.

**POLICE LIEUTENANT**—Ajay D. Johnson of the Los Angeles police department has been promoted from the rank of sergeant to that of police lieutenant. He is at present in charge of the Watts' Substation detective unit.

CAPITAL GETS FIRST NEGRO COP

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The capitol got its first Negro police on March 1 when Finest L. Gilkey, 30, of St. Louis was appointed to the Capitol Police force by Congressman Claude I. Bakewell of Missouri. Mr. Gilkey is a college graduate and a veteran of four years service. He has done some work on his master's degree and expects to pursue his college training while in Washington. 3-7-47

# Two Cops Added to Capitol Staff

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-8-47

WASHINGTON

Not one, but two colored policemenhave been added to the staff on duty here at the Capitol.

There are Finiest L. Gilkey, a veteran from St. Louis, and Pat Harris of Wilmington, Del. They begin work on Mar. 15. Sat. 3-8-47

Gilkey was brought here by Rep. Claude I. Bakewell, Republican, of the 11th District of Missouri; Harris is sponsored by Rep. I. Caleb Boggs, Representative-at-large from Delaware.

# Cop, Ex-Howard Athlete, Shot 3 Times by Gunman

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-8-47

## D.C. Officer Riddled by Men About to Loot Car When Woman's Call Diverts His Aim

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Pvt. Francis Fenwick, 30, former Howard University athlete, who has been a member of the Metropolitan Police Force since 1942, was shot three times here early last Friday morning by two men whom he had caught attempting to loot a parked car.

From his bed in Emergency Hospotal, Saturday, with a bullet hole in his upper right arm, another in his cheek, and a crease across his forehead, he gave police information concerning the shooting which started a city-wide search for the gunmen.

**Woman's Call Fatal**

The officer said he saw the men apparently attempting to loot the parker car at about 5:30 a.m., and when he approached they fled into an areaway behind the Flagler Apartment building at 736 22nd St., N.W. Sat. 3-8-47

He followed and, drawing his revolver, cornered them, but as he shouted to apartment tenants to call for a patrol wagon, his attention was diverted by a woman calling to him from an upstairs window.

It was then that the gunman opened fire on Fenwick at about 15 feet, firing five shots, three of which struck the officer. Apartment tenants called police who found Fenwick unconscious.

**Recognized Gunman**

The officer later told police he had recognized one of the gunmen as a man he had arrested for housebreaking some time ago and identied him from photographs. They broadcast a lookout for the suspect.

One of the suspects, police said, is Robert Simmons, alias James Leroy Stewart, alias Pete Williams, 23. He weighs 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, and has a scar over the left eyebrow.

The other is Matthew McIntosh, described as 18, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds. He was wearing a gray tweed coat over a drak striped T-shirt.

**Has Fine Record**

The former Howard athlete, who received honorable mention as an all-conference end in the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1938, was described by his police captain as "outstanding" and has been cited several times for the arrest of burglars. Sat. 3-8-47

A lieutenant in the Army Reserve Corps, Fenwick remained on the police force during the war years. He is married and the father of a young daughter.

# Capitol Police Force Gets First Negro

Baltimore Courier

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The Capitol got its first Negro policeman March 1 when Finest L. Gilkey, 30, of St. Louis, was appointed to the Capitol Police force by Congressman Claude I. Bakewell of Missouri. Mr. Gilkey is a college graduate and a veteran of four years service. He has done some work on his master's degree and expects to pursue his college training while in Washington. Sat. 3-8-47 (Sat)

Defender, Chicago, Ill., Sat. 3-15-47

BREAKING CAPITOL HILL POLICE FORCE COLOR LINE. Pvt. Finest L. Gilkey, of St. Louis, receives the congratulations of Claude I. Bakewell, Republican representative from Missouri, who sponsored Gilkey to serve as the first Negro on the United States police force at the D.C. Capitol. A graduate of Tennessee State College and of St. Louis university, Gilkey was appointed to guard duty at the Old House Office building.

# D. C. Police In Scout Car

Atlanta Daily World.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Major Robert J. Barrett, superintendent of police, last Saturday announced that for the first time colored policemen had been assigned to a scout car in Washington.

Beginning last Monday, the men were assigned to Scout 114, attached to the Eleventh Precinct.

Six policemen were assigned to the scout car and are covering a part of Southeast and Northeast sections. The men are: Sat.

S. N. Goff, 46, of 3212 Park place northwest, four years on the force; M. A. Lewis, 30, 4656 A. Street, southeast, two year's service; H. D. Douglas, 30, 1244 Eaton road southeast, one year's service and R. L. Reavis, 28, 1120 Twenty-first, street northeast a year's service. Thurs.

"These men are splendid officrs and should, of course, be given the same opportunity as anyone else," Major Barrett said. 9-18-47

# FBI doesn't discriminate by race when hiring—Hoover

Tribune

CHICAGO—FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover claims "No distinction is made with regard to race in selection of employees" for his Federal Bureau of Investigation, and insists that he has found numerous Negro sleuths invaluable in cracking some of his toughest cases. Hoover's statement, which runs counter to recent NAACP charges of employment discrimination by the FBI is contained in next month's Ebony magazine, the editors said today.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Negro Sam Noisette is Hoover's personal aide and receptionist at the Washington, D. C., offices of the department, which has 7,800 employees. Noisette has an assistant Worthington Smith.

Sat. 9-6-47

**"Negro special agents cannot be publicly identified," Ebony claimed, "because they operate secretly in highly confidential work. But as special dispensation in the light of recent charges of departmental job prejudice, the monthly was allowed to picture one of Hoover's crack Negro agents, James E. Amos of the New York office.**

Amos, who is in charge of more than 1,000 different types of guns at the Manhattan branch of the FBI and is an instructor in firearms there, has been with the department 26 years. Formerly a bodyguard to Teddy Roosevelt and a gum-shoe man for the William Burns Agency, Amos helped land spies in the 1941 round-up of Nazi Frederick Duquesne's agents.

Sat. 9-6-47

Only one out of every 100 applicants for agent's job makes the grade, Ebony claims, and all prospects must hold a law or accounting degree.

aide and receptionist at the Washington, D. C., offices of the department head, is said by Ebony to be known as Hoover's "right hand man" by the 7,800 employees there. Noisette, whose own assistant Worthington Smith is also a Negro, is well-known in the Capital as an artist and credits Hoover's personal interest and concern with his career as a big factor in his rise.

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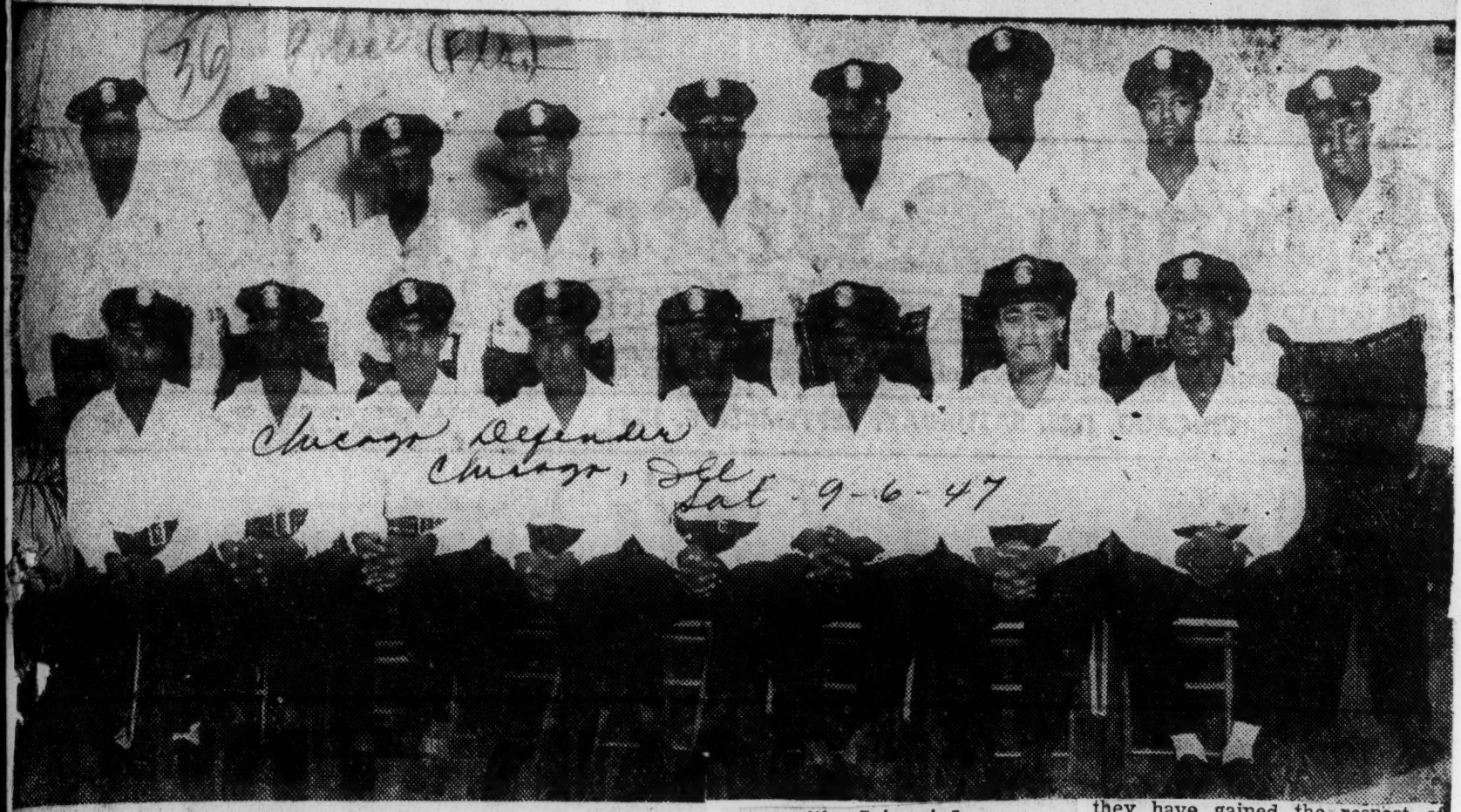
# Hoover Lauds F. B. I. Agents

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.,

CHICAGO—Gang-buster Chief J. Edgar Hoover says in October Ebony that "No distinction is made with regard to race in selection of employees" for his Federal Department of Investigation, and insists that he has found numerous Negro sleuths invaluable in cracking some of his toughest cases.

Sam Noisette, Hoover's personal

# lorida's Finest' Law Enforcers Reduce Big Crime Rate



FLORIDA'S FINEST—Miami's Negro police force which has been credited with noticeably reducing crime in the famous resort city, are shown after a recent inspection. They are, left to right, front row: E. B. Burrell, A. McDowell, Marion Finch, E. Hayes, J. W. Faison, Isaac Davis, R. Whitney, C. E. Williams. Back row, left to right: Clyde Lee, D. Troutman, R. Clements, R. V. White, J. J. Frinks, J. McGruder, H. Roberts, Jimmy Wilson, A. Brooks. J. Washington was absent when the picture was made.—Miami News Bureau photo.

## Negro Police Lauded On 1st Anniversary

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill
Sat. 9-6-47

MIAMI, Fla.— September marks the third anniversary of Miami's Negro police force which was organized in 1944 as a division of the city's police department.

In only 36 months of operation this organization is recognized by police officials in many metropolitan cities as a "model" for Negro police details.

Cities from all over the United States request information by mail and send police representatives to Miami, in effort to study the city's Negro police program prior to adopting colored law enforcement officers for their own municipalities.

**Other Cities Interested**

The most recent visits by police officials who studied the program, represented police departments from Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga.

When the force first was organized Sept. 1, 1944, as a five-man emergency unit, under the supervision of Daniel D. Rosenfelder, director of Public Safety, its being declared a permanent organization rested entirely upon the record it compiled.

Today, Chief of Police Frank Mitchell, considers the Negro force a "must" in the police department, and regards the organization's three-year record as "highly satisfactory."

Today, Miami's police department wholeheartedly endorses that opinion. Sat. 9-6-47

**Do Superb Job**

Detective Marion E. Crane, white officer in charge of Miami's colored police detail, said: "The Negro policemen enforced more law in the colored areas of Miami in six months, than white officers had been able to do in the past six years."

Crane added, "And aside from the wonderful job they are doing they have gained the respect of the entire Negro population in the Miami area."

Incidentally, Detective Crane was one of two white officers who patrolled the Negro area in Miami from 1938 to 1944.

Local police officials believe credit for Miami's success in the Negro police division is due to the excellent start the force received in 1944.

## Miami Negro Officers Saved City $50,000

Atlanta, Oct. 22, (AP)—Employment of Negro policemen in Miami saved the city $50,000 in a year through improved law enforcement, George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, said today.

Mitchell said Negro officers put down crime in Miami to the point where the city reported that amount saved in treating Negroes injured in criminal activities.

Miami Fla. Herald
March 1, 1947

# Civil Service OKd For Negro Police

Civil service status for Miami's negro policemen, now without job protection or pension and retirement rights, has been approved informally by the city commission.

Members of the negro force would be designated junior and senior officers, ranks comparable to rookie and first-class patrolmen on the regular force, under a plan recommended by the Miami civil service board.

Regular entrance examinations would be given, restricted to negro applicants.

City Manager R. G. Danner and Police Chief Frank E. Mitchell both recommended the action.

St. Petersburg Fla. Times
June 18, 1947

# City Will Add Four Negroes To Police Force

St. Petersburg, like an increasing number of cities throughout the nation, plans to add four Negro patrolmen to its police roster by Oct. 1.

This was revealed yesterday by Police Chief J. R. Reichert who said the plan, if approved in its present form, would give Negro patrolmen the same powers of arrest as white officers. However, they likely would be given authority to arrest Negroes only and probably would be confined to patrol duty in Negro sections.

At least 110 other cities in the country currently have some Negro policemen with nearly half of these cities below the Mason-Dixon line.

Savannah, Ga., is the most recent addition to the list of major cities adding Negroes to police rosters. That city has four plain-clothesmen and uniformed officers who operate in Negro sections exclusively and are supervised by experienced officers.

St. Petersburg presently has three special Negro policemen, but their powers of arrest are limited and are used mainly for special guard duty.

Reichert said the new patrolmen will be furnished with uniforms and carry all equipment now used by white officers. Special officers now employed by the department do not wear uniforms which, some officials maintain, is accountable for some lack of respect for them among Negroes.

The total Negro police force in the United States is estimated at 1,100.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 12, 1947

# Police Praised Who Gave Blood To Negro Officer

Members of the L. M. Tate Post No. 39, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at their meeting Tuesday night commended the four local police officers who donated blood to save the life of Hilliard Williams, Negro special patrolman who was wounded recently in performance of duty.

Several transfusions were necessary to keep Williams alive and local white policemen donated the blood after they had been notified of the need.

Williams was said to be in "fair" condition at Mercy hospital last night.

A letter commending the policemen has been forwarded to Police Chief J. R. Reichert.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 22, 1947

# *Negro Police For Another Florida City*

Wed. 7-23-47
Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

While Atlanta plays the role of Rip Van Winkle, other cities about the nation are seeing the true value and democratic principle behind the appointment of Negro police.

St. Petersburg, Florida, is reportedly mapping plans to add Negroes to that city's police force in September. Wed. 7-23-47

Police Chief J. R. Reichers remarked Monday that he expected to begin with two Negro policemen and if the results were satisfactory to increase the Negro staff to 10 or

Sheed, Board of County Commissioners, Chicago, Illinois; Muriel Draper, Chairman, Commission on Action for Peace and Democracy, C. A. W.; Bernhard J. Stern, De-

## St. Petersburg Will Add Negroes to Police Force

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21, (AP)—Police Chief J. R. Reichert said today he planned to include negro policemen on the city force for the first time about September 1.

The program calls for the employment of two negro policemen at first, and if the results are satisfactory to increase the negro force until it numbers 10 to 12 patrolmen and detectives, Chief Reichert said.

They will be assigned to negro sections and will arrest white persons only in cases of "absolute emergency", the chief said.

The program is subject to approval by the City Council before it becomes effective, Chief Reichert said.

# City Tests For Negro Policemen Are Postponed

The city's civil service commission yesterday announced that an examination for Negro police patrolmen, originally scheduled to be held today, has been postponed to Aug. 26.

It also was announced by the commission that the minimum age requirement had been lowered from 25 to 21 years. Only three applications for the position have been received to date.

The police department has announced plans to employ four Negro patrolmen beginning Oct. 1.

# Miami Police Unit Completes 3rd Year Held Model for Forces All Over Nation

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-6-47

MIAMI—September marks the third anniversary of Miami's colored police force which was organized in 1944 as a division of the city's police department to enforce the law in the thickly populated colored sections of the city which have an aggregate of 42,000 persons.

In only 36 months of operation, this organization has been so successful that today it is recognized by police officials in many metropolitan cities as a "model" for similar police details.

**Seek Information**

Cities from all over the United States request information by mail and send police representatives to Miami, in effort to study the city's program prior to adopting one in their own municipalities.

When the force first was organized Sept. 1, 1944, as a five-man emergency unit, under the supervision of Daniel D. Rosenfelder, director of public safety, its being declared a permanent organization rested entirely upon the record it compiled.

Today, Chief of Police Frank Mitchell, considers the force a "must" in the police department, and regards the organization's three-year record as "highly satisfactory." Sat. 9-6-47

**Outstanding Accomplishments**

Some of their more outstanding accomplishments are reflected in the following facts:

The cost of medical treatment at city-owned Jackson Memorial Hospital for persons who received injuries inflicted by guns, knives and other weapons used in street brawls, dropped from $100,000 to $50,000 annually, during the first year the force was in service.

Homicide cases have been reduced 60%, and streets have been cleared of dice and card games, as well as mob gatherings which automatically eliminated much use of profane language on public streets

**Three Shifts Used**

Washington Heights, which is the largest colored district in the city and has a population of 27,000, is patroled by three, eight-hour shifts, 24 hours a day. Coconut Grove, next in line of population with 10,000 residents, is policed daily from 4 p.m. until midnight.

The present patrol consists of 18 men, 11 of whom have been on the force more than two years. Officers Clyde Lee and R. V. White are two of the original five men that started the force.

Other officers and time of service are:

. E. Williams, two years; J. shington, two and a half years; McGruder, two years, four nths; A. McDowell, two years, ht months; J. J. Frinks, two and a half years; E. B. Burrell, two years; A. Brooks, two years;

D. Troutman, two years; Isaac Davis, two years, three months; R. Clements, two years; E. Hayes, 1 year; H. Roberts, seven months; R. Whitney, eight months; Jimmy Wilson, four months; J. W. Faison, four months, and Marion Finch, four months. Sat. 9-6-47

**Silver Lining**

DECENCY AND DEMOCRACY still get along. In the last fortnight these things have happened: Negro policemen were added to force in Tampa, Dallas, Port Arthur (Tex.), Ahoskie and Asheville, N. C., Newport News, Richmond and Roanoke . . . New Mayor Kennedy of Savannah appointed a Negro Advisory Committee . . . White Georgians laughed Gerald Smith and his Christian Nationalists, right out of Georgia . . . A student race-baiter in Minneapolis was given choice of six months in jail or a mental examination and treatment. Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 5-17-47

## THE SOUTHEAST

New York, N.Y. Times

### Employment of Negro Police Is Spreading in Region

Sun. 7-13-47

By GEORGE HATCHER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12—Employment of Negro policemen in Savannah, a city long noted for its Old South traditions, made Georgia the tenth of thirteen Southern States in which cities have taken such action to curb crime in all-Negro districts.

Forty-two cities in these ten States now have an estimated 230 Negro policemen patrolling Negro sections, according to statistics compiled by the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. Five Negro policewomen are on duty in three cities—two each in Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., and one in Lexington, Ky.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are the three States in which no Negro policemen are employed.

Louisville has twenty-five Negro policemen, the most employed by any Southern city; Miami is next with twenty-four. Sun. 7-13-47

Florida has ten cities, topping other states, in which Negro officers patrol all-Negro districts. The cities are Daytona Beach, Deland, Fort Myers, Miami, Sanford, Sarasota, Tampa, Ocala, Gainesville and Key West.

By and large, white populations in various communities appear to have accepted Negro officers as fulfilling a need long overdue; law-abiding Negroes have received them with great acclaim.

The Negro officers, selected with great care and generally given six weeks' or more of training, seem to understand better the peculiarities of delinquents of their own race and can obtain more reliable information than white officers in Negro districts, Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council points out.

The recent swearing in of nine Negro policemen in Savannah was perhaps prompted in part, observers point out, by the fact that 45 per cent of Savannah's population is Negro, and Negroes are being organized for greater participation in the next municipal and state elections.

But the principal objective is to clear up racketeering and crime in Savannah. As in other Southern cities, the homicide rate in Negro sections there has been high. In the community's crowded poverty-stricken environs the blind tigers, slot machines, numbers game and other forms of racketeering have been taking a heavy toll.

Announcement of the Savannah experiment revived agitation for the hiring of Negro officers in Atlanta, which has a Negro population of about 122,000. Advocates here emphasize that Atlanta shares the guilt of many other Southern cities in assuming a short-sighted, cynical attitude toward the subject of Negro vs. Negro crime. Sun. 7-13-47

*News Note:* Construction approved by the Office of the Housing Expediter here this week for Georgia towns outside of Atlanta includes: a $170,000 school building for Douglas; a $35,000 lumber mill for Cornelia; a $46,000 kaolin processing plant for Huber, and a $60,000 warehouse and garage for Carrollton.

## No More Surveys Needed

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

(Reprint from May 6. 1947 Atlanta Daily World)

Organized and concerted efforts on the part of Negro organizations and leading citizens since 1936, to secure the appointment of uniformed Negro policemen for Atlanta have got exactly nowhere with Atlanta police authorities charged with that responsibility. Surveys of southern cities having Negro police on their force have been made and the results placed at the disposal of police authorities. The rich testimony of 28 police commissioners or other southern officials authorized to speak, have also been placed at their disposal. City after city, most of them smaller than Atlanta, has reported happy results in the appointment of uniformed police officers. But none of these impressive findings seem to make any impression upon those in charge of such matters in Atlanta.

Wed 5-14-47

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has supported the efforts to secure the appointment of Negro policemen for Negro areas. The Fultotn-DeKalb chapter of the Georgia Interracial Commission has given strong advocacy and endorsement of the need and moral righteousness of such a move. The Atlanta Women's Christian Council, The Southern Regional Council, together with many other white organizations and individuals, have also joined Negro groups in hearty endorsement in urging such a course.

### NEGRO POLICE IN SOUTHERN CITIES:

| City | Number | City | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Raleigh, N. C. | 1 |
| Deland, Fla. | 1 | Winston-Salem, N. C. | 1 |
| Daytona Beach, Fla. | 4 | Muskogee, Okla. | 2 |
| Fort Myers, Fla. | 1 | Tusla, Okla. | 8 |
| Sarasota, Fla. | | Oklahoma City, Okla. | 12 |
| Miami, Fla. | 12 | Beaufort, S. C. | |
| Sanford, Fla. | 2 | York, S. C. | 1 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 3 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 5 |
| Louisville | 18 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | |
| Owensboro, Ky. | 1 | Austin, Texas | 3 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 4 | Beaumont, Texas | 2 |
| Greensboro, N. C. | 2 | Galveston, Texas | 13 |
| High Point, N. C. | 2 | Houston, Texas | 4 |
| | | San Antonio, Texas | 7 |

### DO THEY MAKE GOOD?

Here are the organizations which have worked to bring the facts about Negro police in other cities to light:

Led by the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we have the following others:

Atlanta Urban League
The Atlanta Daily World
AME Ministers Union
Baptist Ministers Union
Interdenominational Ministers Alliance
Atlanta Civic and Political League
Atlanta Negro Medical Association
Atlanta Negro Insurance Association

Wed. 5-14-47

A survey made on the same subject in August, 1945, by the Southern Regional Council, reports the following comments by police commissioners or others authorized to speak:

"We are very fortunate in having some very good Negro policemen, having bravery, ability, and quality." San Antonio, Texas.

"Our chief of police tells me he considers that crime has been curtailed in the Negro districts during the past few years." Lexington, Ky.

"Tulsa's experience through the years with Negro policemen has been very fine. We have some very loyal and efficient Negro officers, who take a great deal of pride in their work in apprehending Negro criminals, and maintaining peace and order in their part of the city. . ." Mayor, Tulsa, Okla.

We could multiply these testimonies to the worth of Negro police. But that is unnecessary. The point we wish to make is that Atlanta is not living up to her obligation nor her opportunities to do for her Negro citizens what cities much smaller are already doing in a great manner. Moreover, it is simply futile to even mention the excuse of a former police chief who claimed that certain elements in Atlanta would resent the presence of uniformed Negro policemen. That argument is just as logical and morally righteous as to claim that that same or some similar element would resent Negro taxpayers in Atlanta, hence, they must be exempted; or that they should not be required to secure licenses for the operation of their businesses, since these elements might object.

Pshaw! Away with the frivolous formalities and shibboleths, and follow the example of Savannah, a truly Georgia city, and make it an order of the day to appoint Negro police. The time is ripe, whatever they mean by that, to do any honest and morally righteous thing. Wed. 5-14-47

## What Negro Policemen Can Do

Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

36 (gino)

Sat. 2-1-47

Speaking of Negro police and their ability, last week Brooklyn, N. Y. had an exhibition of them in action. Above Anthony Abbandola, self-confessed leader of the escape of nine prisoners from the Raymond Street jail, January 2, is shown between his captors as he was booked. Abbandola told authorities that he did all the dirty work in the break, sawing the bars of the window through which the jailbirds flew. The officers who captured the runaway are Charles Pierson (right) and George Lewis. They have been promoted to third-grade detectives as a reward. This happened in Jersey while New Orleans citizens are fighting for Negro police appointments Four men have been qualified by the local civil service, but as yet there has been no action on the part of the Superintendent of Police despite an increasing appalling crime wave.

## More Cities Hire Negroes As Policemen

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Fri. 6-20-47

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Chicago, June 19—Negro policemen are being employed in an increasing number of cities, according to the International City Managers Association. At least 110 cities currently have some Negro policemen. Close to half of these cities are south of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Rockies.

Savannah is the most recent addition to the list of major cities adding Negroes to police rosters. The Negro contingent will consist of four plain-clothesmen and eight uniformed policemen who will operate in Negro sections of the city exclusively and be supervised by experienced officers. Fri. 6-20-47

**More Put On At Norfolk.**

Several other cities added Negroes to police forces during the past year. Portland, Ore., appointed its first Negro policeman last December. The performance of two Negro policemen hired in Norfolk in 1945 was so well received, the American Council on Race Relations reports, that two more were appointed in 1946.

Two Negro officers were appointed on a part-time basis to the Summerton, S. C., police force last fall. However, they have the power to arrest Negroes only. Clover is the only other South Carolina city reported with Negro policemen. Savannah is the first city in Georgia to put Negroes on the police force.

## Southern Cities Find Negro Policemen Help Ease Race Tension, Fight Crime

July 21

ATLANTA, July 20 (AP)—Social and political pressures, generated by racial tensions, are prompting more Southern cities to employ Negro policemen to patrol all-Negro communities.

Latest of the deep South cities more and more and more Negro policemen to crime and vice in Negro communities.

Already, 39 cities and towns in nine states from Virginia to Texas, including Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, have hired Negro policemen. Almost all report satisfactory results—a decrease in city balloting, they would be given a voice in their affairs by the hir-

ing of Negro police.

The winning party—the Citizens' Progressive League—carried out its pledge in May by employing nine Negro officers, the first ever hired as policemen in Georgia.

This growing use of Negro policemen is indicative of an increasing belief in the South that much bitterness, growing out of the arrest of Negroes by white officers and the subsequent charges of discrimination, can be avoided through the relatively simple expedient of hiring Negroes as patrolmen.

It also is an acknowledgment that Negroes in the South are becoming factors to be considered in elections.

Lest the employment of Negroes as policemen stir resentment among portions of the white population, each city reporting their use says they are drilled never to arrest a white man unless they first summon white officers. The only exception to this rule, each city reported, would be in a case where failure to arrest a white man would result in danger to life and property.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, and former director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, observed in a report before the committee on civil rights appointed by the president of the United States:

The use of Negro police in predominantly Negro areas is a special technique which already has proved its worth. Many southern cities and towns now include Negroes in their police forces, and most of them say that Negro police do a more effective job of dealing with Negro offenders and, furthermore, that in areas where they serve there are fewer killings of and by the police."

Another newcomer to the list of cities employing Negro policemen is Dallas, Tex., where two were hired early this year. The city expects to hire 12 more soon.

Lynn W. Landrum, writing in the Dallas News, presented the case for Negro policemen. He wrote:

"The blackest Dallasite in town has just as much right to police protection as the whitest has . . . A black man's chances of getting murdered in Dallas, for example, are several times as great as a white man's chances of the same fate . . . Negro citizens in Dallas live an uneasy life because of the prevalence of murder . . ."

How well have Negro police worked out in southern towns employing them?

Louisville, Ky., which first hired Negro police in 1923, now has 31 Negroes on the force—22 patrolmen, four detectives, three sergeants and two policewomen. All work in Negro districts under the supervision of white captains.

Lexington, Ky., has three Negro officers. This city was the only one among the 39 reporting any difficulty. Chief A. B. Price said two patrolmen were under indictment for gambling, but that before they got into trouble they were "very good" officers. If they are convicted, Price said, he plans to hire two more.

Negro police are employed more extensively in Florida than anywhere else in the South, with North Carolina second. Ten Florida cities use Negro police and the largest, Miami, reports they have worked out very well.

# Use of Negro Police Cuts Crime in Negro Communities

By BEM PRICE

Associated Press Staff Writer

Social and political pressures, generated by racial tensions, are prompting more Southern cities to employ Negro policemen to patrol all-Negro communities.

Already 39 cities and towns in nine states from Virginia to Texas, excluding Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, have hired Negro policemen. Almost all report satisfactory results—a decrease in crime and vice in Negro communities.

Latest of the Deep South cities to join the growing list was Savannah, Ga., where two local political parties pledged the Negroes, who cast about one-third of the votes in the city balloting, they would be given a voice in their affairs by the hiring of Negro police.

The winning party — the Citizens' Progressive League — carried out its pledge in May by employing nine Negro officers, the first ever hired as policemen in Geoorgia.

This growing use of Negro policemen is indicative of an increasing belief in the South that much bitterness, growing out of the arrest of Negroes by white officers and the subsequent charges of discrimination, can be avoided through the simple expedient of hiring Negroes as patrolmen.

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# NEGRO POLICE USED WIDELY IN SOUTH

## Regional Council Poll Shows 41 Communities Have Them —Chiefs Praise Results

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## MORE CITIES EMPLOY NEGRO PEACE OFFICERS

(From the Northwest Clarion, Portland, Oregon)

**Negro policemen are being employed in an iscreasing number of cities, according to the International City Manabers' Association. At least 110 cities currently have some Negro policemen. Close to half of these are south of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Rockies...**

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Two Negro officers were appointed on a part-time basis to Summerton, S. C., police force last fall. Clover is the only other South Carolina city reported with Negro policemen. Savannah is the first city in Georgia to put Negroes on the police force.

San Bernardino, Calif., Providence, R. I., and Newport News, Va., also employed Negro policemen for the first time last year. Though the list of cities is lengthening rapidly, numerous Southern cities have had Negro policemen for years. Tulsa, for example, has employed Negro police officers through its civil service system for 15 years.

The total Negro police force in the United States is estimated at 1,100. Negro policewomen, probation officers, and deputy sheriffs raise the figure to 1,400. Philadelphia, with more than 175 Negro officers, tops the list of Negro police per city. Chicago has more than 135 and New York more than 130. Washington, D. C., has 34 or more Negro policemen. Los Angeles has at least 22, and Galveston has 11 or more.—World News.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 27—Forty-one cities and towns in ten Southern states employ Negro policemen, according to a survey just made by the Research Department of the Southern Regional Council.

Margaret Price, research assistant for the council, writing in the council's monthly publication, New South, reported that the poll showed a total of 221 Negro police officers employed in the South, with 196 serving in uniform and twenty-five in plain clothes.

Five cities reported also that they were using Negro policewomen, of whom there are seven in the South, Miss Price declared.

The figures were obtained by sending a questionnaire to the Police Departments of "all Southern cities in which there was reason to believe Negro police were being used."

"Comments offered by many chiefs of police indicated that many Negro policemen are proving highly satisfactory in all localities in which they are used," the council reported.

All those commenting declared that the Negro officers had been valuable in the suppression of crime in colored communities, the council added. and one chief of police stated that crime in the district to which they were assigned had dropped 25 per cent.

Several cities reported that, owing to the excellent results obtained, more Negro policemen were to be employed in the near future. Others, which do not yet have Negro police, stated that they were planning to employ them as soon as the necessary appropriations were made available.

One southern city, Galveston, Tex., disclosed that it had had Negro police officers since 1870.

Harold C. Fleming, a staff member of the council, writing in the same publication, reported that on a visit to Greensboro, N. C., where six Negro uniformed policemen are employed, Police Chief L. L. Jarvis told him that any city having a large Negro population and no Negro police was denying itself the chance to have better law enforcement.

The survey showed that Florida had nine cities and towns employing Negro policemen; North Carolina, eight; Texas, seven, and Virginia, five.

Miami, Fla., employes thirty uniformed Negro policemen; Louisville, Ky., fifteen; Tulsa, Okla., thirteen; Galveston, eleven; Charlotte, N. C., ten, and Savannah, Ga., and San Antonio, Tex., nine each.

# Common-Sense Law and Order

Constitution

Savannah is still in Georgia.

We looked on the map to see. We also had our representatives make a further check. The buildings still stand, the river flows on to the sea, and Bull Street remains serene and beautiful.

Atlanta, Georgia

We expected nothing else.

Some time ago we suggested that while we were making no campaign on the issue, nevertheless common sense and common sense alone dictated that Atlanta might well follow such Southern cities as Richmond, Charleston, Tampa, Jacksonville and Miami and appoint Negro policemen to work in Negro sections.

Wed 5-7-47

Results in other cities have been good. Crime has been curtailed and the response of Negroes to being policed by members of their own race was excellent.

During the war Negro Auxiliary Policemen patrolled designated areas in Macon and did a job which won them the respect of their white colleagues.

Now comes Savannah, steeped in the traditions of the Old South.

Savannah Mayor John G. Kennedy has sworn in 12 Negro officers for the purpose of cleaning up gambling and vice in strictly Negro areas.

Reporting the development, the Savannah Morning News declares:

"These men will operate only in their allotted territory in all-colored sections, the Mayor said. They will report to a white police officer in a substation in those areas, and will attend Police Court in plain clothes, it was officially announced. The appointment of these officers has become necessary, Mayor Kennedy pointed out, 'because the inroads on the moral fiber and finances of many Negroes have reached an alarming stage and it is up to the city to help them help themselves in permanently ridding their race of the evils of gambling, liquor violations and Communistic influences to which they are being made subject.'

"'These men have been selected with great care as to character, uprightness and good citizenship,' Mayor Kennedy stated. 'In addition to ridding their sections of these gambling devices they can also perform a social service among their race that no white agency could reasonably hope to do.'"

We ask again, what is the answer of common sense to Mayor Kennedy's sensible decision? The answer is that it is not at all a racial problem, but one of law and order. Negro police in Negro districts are a common-sense remedy. The Mayor is right and we trust other cities also will discover that fact, including Atlanta.

# Judge Lauds Negro Cops

Daily World

5-7-47

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(SNS)—Two of the newly-appointed Negro officers appeared in Police Court here in full uniform to present their first case before Judge Emmanuel Lewis. The arrested person was a 56-year-old man who was arrested for disorderly charges.

Atlanta Ga.

After the case was dispensed with Judge Lewis commended highly the manner in which the two officers presented their case.

7-7-47

Savannah, Ga. Press

May 7, 1947

## *Names of 7 Negro Police Announced*

The names of seven of the 12 negro policemen who, the Mayor announced today, are to be added to the city police force within the next few days were released this afternoon by an official source. They were listed as Leroy Wilson, John A. White, Milton Hall, Howard J. Davis, Stepney Houston, Frank B. Mullino and William N. Malone. It was learned that all of the officers have received special instructions and have been schooled in the fundamentals of police work.

Constitution

## For Negro Police

Editor Constitution: Some of the finest things which have ever happened for racial good have happened in Atlanta. For example, the Negro Boys' clubhouse on Davis Street is one, if not the best, in the South or the country. It came because some white and colored worked together to have an urgent need met. Almost all the money was given by white people. Again, one of the things done at Grady Hospital by way of building was the construction of a dormitory for colored nurses. It is a dream. All are grateful for such things, especially those who receive direct benefits. We must press on to the mark.

Atlanta Ga.

Several days ago in Savannah, eight Negro policemen were appointed. There are Negro policemen in Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Greensboro and High Point, N. C.; Muskogee, Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Okla.; Beaufort and York, S. C.; Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Austin, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas; Daytona Beach and West Palm Beach, Fla.

5-15-47

Reports from these cities admit better results from Negro policemen in Negro communities. There are capable Negroes who could serve Atlanta at this point. There is no sound, intelligent, democratic, Christian basis against this position. Let us, in the name of Atlanta's growing and democratic future, take this step.

WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS.
Atlanta.

Atlanta Ga.

## For Negro Police

Constitution

Editor Constitution: Some of the finest things which have ever happened for racial good have happened in Atlanta. For example, the Negro Boys' clubhouse on Davis Street is one, if not the best, in the South or the country. It came because some white and colored worked together to have an urgent need met. Almost all the money was given by white people. Again, one of the things done at Grady Hospital by way of building was the construction of a dormitory for colored nurses. It is a dream. All are grateful for such things, especially those who receive direct benefits. We must press on to the mark.

Atlanta Ga.

Several days ago in Savannah, eight Negro policemen were appointed. There are Negro policemen in Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Greensboro and High Point, N. C.; Muskogee, Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Okla.; Beaufort and York, S. C.; Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Austin, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas; Daytona Beach and West Palm Beach, Fla.

5-15-47

Reports from these cities admit better results from Negro policemen in Negro communities. There are capable Negroes who could serve Atlanta at this point. There is no sound, intelligent, democratic, Christian basis against this position. Let us, in the name of Atlanta's growing and democratic future, take this step.

WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS.
Atlanta.

Atlanta Ga.

5-15-47

Savannah, Ga., News

May 1, 1947

# 9 NEGRO POLICEMEN SLATED FOR FORCE

## Three Scheduled to Patrol On Each Regular Shift

## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

## Committee to Consider Naming Dept. Lieutenant

Nine negroes will be placed in service as regular uniformed members of the Savannah Police Department in the near future, it was learned last night from an authoritative source.

Three of them will join each of the three regular shifts and will be used for patrol duty in areas populated predominantly by negroes, it was explained.

It was understood that some of the men were being measured for uniforms yesterday.

Officials have been receiving applications for the positions for some time, although it was not learned last night whether all nine had yet been definitely selected.

George S. Cubbedge, chairman of city council's police committee, said last night upon his return from the state Democratic convention in Macon that he could not make any public announcement on the matter at that time. But in answer to a query as to whether the negroes would go on duty today, which is the start of a new pay period, he stated that they would not.

Two negro women were placed in the department as matrons on March 1, and a negro night man was employed as a yard worker.

Final action on the appointments may be taken at a meeting tomorrow of the police committee.

At the same time the committee is expected to consider and probably will reach a conclusion upon the proposal to appoint a police department lieutenant, who would serve as an assistant to Chief Rogers and act as chief in his absence.

There has been considerable discussion of this matter and it was indicated that in the event the position is authorized Lt. Truman Ward would be designated for it.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

May 8, 1947

## Negro Policemen

The city of Savannah is undertaking an interesting experiment in law enforcement, and although it is not novel, having been tried in some other communities, its outcome will be watched with keen interest by cities everywhere which have peculiar crime problems among their Negro populations.

Twelve Negro officers, four plainclothesmen and eight uniformed policemen, will be sworn in as members of Savannah's police force, and will operate in sections of the city where the population is all-colored.

In announcing the experiment, Mayor John G. Kennedy said:

"These men have been selected with great care as to their character, uprightness and good citizenship. In addition to ridding their sections of these gambling devices, peculiar crime problems. Among them are their race that no white agency could reasonably hope to do. . . . Most of this kind of gambling is among our Negro population. If the Savannah experiment works, other cities in Georgia no doubt will want to adopt Negro officers will."

Other Southern cities have put Negro officers on their police forces in a move to reduce crime in all-Negro sections which have crooks who have been running these games.

The white officers have been unable to catch these racketeers, but I believe the

Savannah, Ga. Press
May 7, 1947

# Savannah's Negro Police

## SAVANNAH'S EXPERIMENT

**(An Editorial from the Atlanta Journal)**

In an effort to clear up racketeering and crime in Savannah, Mayor John G. Kennedy has announced that 12 negro officers will be sworn in as members of the coastal city's police force. Four will be plainclothes men and the other eight will be uniformed policemen. They will operate in all-colored sections, and will work under supervision of an experienced white officer.

Mayor Kennedy's action, it should be pointed out, is not a measure of social reform. It is a practical move designed to make the Police Department of Savannah a more efficient organization in the detection and punishment of crime. Most of the gambling and racketeering which Mayor Kennedy wants to eliminate occurs in the negro sections. In these crowded, poverty-stricken environs the blind tigers and the slot machines have been taking a grievous toll. Mayor Kennedy has received a multitude of complaints. He wants the evils cleaned up, and he believes that negro officers can do the job more efficiently.

"These men have been selected," Mayor Kennedy observed, "with great care as to their character, uprightness and good citizenship. In addition to ridding their sections of these gambling devices, they can also perform a social service among their race that no white agency could reasonably hope to do . . . Most of this kind of gambling is among our negro population and they have suffered enough from the crooks who have been running these games. The white officers have been unable to catch these racketeers, but I believe the negro officers will."

Savannah thus joins an impressive list of other Southern cities which have decided to add negroes to their police rosters in order that the police problems posed by large negro populations may be better handled. A partial recital of the others would include Knoxville, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Houston, Texas, Galveston, Texas, Tulsa, Okla., Norfolk, Va., Charlotte, N. C., and Miami, Fla.

The progress of Savannah's experiment will be worth watching in Atlanta, which has a negro population of approximately 122,000 and no negro police officers. While the city police department as presently constituted is adequately equipped to handle crime problems arising among white citizens, or between the two races, it is apparent from a glance at police records that the incidence of crime among negroes is a field where assistance is needed. In 1944, 56 negroes were murdered as against a total of 13 white; in 1945, 76 negroes and 15 whites; in 1946, 87 negroes and 10 whites.

Whether Atlanta could cut down crime in negro areas by putting in negro policemen whose authority would be restricted to those localities would depend, of course, upon the caliber of the men selected and the spirit in which the move was received by members of both races. Its chances for success would be gravely handicapped, moreover, unless the white community were willing to regard negro vs. negro crime as a serious matter. All too often in the past murder and other major offenses among negroes have been punished as peccadilloes. The grievous consequences of this short-sighter, cynical policy may be seen by anyone who cares to look at police records.

There is no question but that common sense will one day dictate that negro police officers be employed to deal with those aspects of the law enforcement problem applying exclusively to members of their own race. It is a matter of simple efficiency. If the Savannah experiment works, we may well ask ourselves whether now is the time to try the same thing in Atlanta. Why not?

## COMMON-SENSE LAW AND ORDER

**(An editorial from the Atlanta Constitution.)**

Savannah is still in Georgia.

We looked on the map to see. We also had our representatives make a further check. The buildings still stand, the river flows on to the sea, and Bull street remains serene and beautiful.

We expected nothing else.

Some time ago we suggested that while we were making no campaign on the issue, nevertheless common sense and common sense alone dictated that Atlanta might well follow such Southern cities as Richmond, Charleston, Tampa, Jacksonville and Miami and appoint negro policemen to work in negro sections.

Results in other cities have been good. Crime has been curtailed and the response of negroes to being policed by members of their own race was excellent.

During the war negro auxiliary policemen patrolled designated areas in Macon and did a job which won them the respect of their white colleagues.

Now comes Savannah, steeped in the traditions of the Old South.

Savannah Mayor John G. Kennedy has sworn in 12 negro officers for the purpose of cleaning up gambling and vice in strictly negro areas.

Reporting the development ,the Savannah Morning News declares:

"These men will operate only in their allotted territory in all-colored sections, the Mayor said. They will report to a white police officer in a substation in those areas, and will attend Police Court in plain clothes, it was officially announced. The appointment of these officers has become necessary. Mayor Kennedy pointed out, 'because the inroads on the moral fiber and finances of many negroes have reached an alarming stage and it is up to the city to help them help themselves in permanently ridding their race of the evils of gambling, liquor violations and Communistic influences to which they are being made subject.'

" 'These men have been selected with great care as to character, uprightness and good citizenship,' Mayor Kennedy stated. 'In addition to ridding their sections of these gambling devices they can also perform a social service among their race that no white agency could reasonably hope to do.' "

We ask again, what is the answer of common sense to Mayor Kennedy's sensible decision? The answer is that it is not at all a racial problem, but one of law and order. Negro police in negro districts are a common-sense remedy. The Mayor is right and we trust other cities also will discover that fact, including Atlanta.

# HELPING TO ENFORCE THE LAW

Baltimore Md.

Appointment of 12 colored policemen in Savannah tops the week's news from Georgia. Atlanta still does not have them. Baltimore Md.

Southern cities in increasing number are mixing their police departments. The decision to give colored people a hand in enforcing the law is sound.

The naming of colored cops, however, does not mean that there will be an instant reduction in crime. Crime is not based upon race. Its roots are economic in most cases.

But the close contact with the law through these agents of enforcement will have a healthy influence upon the community. Sooner or later it will reflect itself in a reduced crime rate.

An increase in the number of colored persons making our laws, interpreting, administering and enforcing them will go a long way toward building greater respect for law and order.

Improved attitudes toward the law in one area of community life will in time have their effect upon other areas. This is the way of all progress. Sat. 5-17-47

# Savannah Mayor Gives Oath to 9

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 5-17-47

Solemnity Features Induction Ceremony

## OFFICERS ON TRIAL

Experiment Watched By All, Says Pastor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Nine men, eight of whom are veterans of World War II, were sworn in as members of the city's police force, last Saturday, in a ceremony that opened with a prayer for "the success of this experiment."

The first colored municipal police officers in the history of Georgia were administered the oath of office by Mayor John G. Kennedy in City Hall, at 12:30 p.m., and before nightfall, several of the "rookies" had begun walking their beats.

Sworn in as policemen were Alexander Grant Jr., John A. White, Howard J. Davis, Milton Hall, James Nealy, William N. Malone, Leroy Wilson, Stepney Houston and Frank B. Mullino.

Chief of Police James W. Rogers, who was present at the ceremony, along with John C. Wylly, city attorney, revealed that all the new officers had been instructed in fundamentals of police work and had been issued their uniforms. Sat. 5-17-47

**Ceremonies Solemn**

The prayer ushering in the precedent-shattering ceremony was uttered by the Rev. R. M. Gilbert, pastor of First African Church, who opened is supplication for divine guidance by saying:

"Our heavenly Father, we have reached a day we have long looked forward to."

Asking blessings upon city officials and all who had made the event possible, he pleaded that the new policemen be impressed with the seriousness of the situation and that they realize they were on trial."

The eyes of the nation are upon Savannah, he said, "and we pray that other cities looking this way find in Savannah an answer to their needs." Sat 5-17-47

**Asks All to Co-operate**

He asked that "all present work together for the success of this experiment, so that it will no longer be termed an experiment."

John W. McGlockton, president of the Citizens' Democratic Club, which had fought for their appointments, told the new policemen that the club was expecting them to carry out their orders.

"If you do this, you men will prove a great credit to your race and your community," he advised.

The Citizens' Progressive League, white, of which Mr. Wylly, the city attorney, is chairman, was also represented at the exercises.

## For Negro Policemen

Editor Constitution: The need for Negro law enforcement officers in colored sections of Atlanta is very urgent to preserve law and order and above all a little decency.

It seems that the white officers can't do anything about it or won't do anything. Atlanta, Ga.

I drive by a certain cafe on West Hunter Street near Ashby Street several times daily. It seems to me the worst one of all. From early afternoon until midnight a bunch of colored men crowd around the door. Their public conduct is like wild men. In the presence of women and children alike they have no respect for no one. From a human standpoint I like colored people and I wish to see them advance in all fields, but above all I want to see them act with a little intelligence and decency. Constitution A READER.

Atlanta.

## SAVANNAH IN THE NEWS

Chicago, Ill. Defender

An unpredictable South last week had some of its white inhabitants in a tail spin. The mayor of Savannah, Ga., John J. Kennedy appointed twelve Negroes to the uniformed police force, thereby making good his campaign promises to the Negroes of this city.

This unparalleled development in municipal history of the South has created quite a stir throughout Dixieland and especially in the state of Georgia.

There are rumors that other cities with large Negro populations may follow the Savannah example. But underneath these reports are currents of negative feelings which are reflected through the editorial columns of some segments of the southern press. The feeling is expressed on the ground that the present agitation for increasing political rights of the South's black citizenry is a threat to white supremacy. They reason that if Negroes with abbreviated political rights can force the mayor of the city of Savannah to put twelve members of their race on the police force, what would they not do politically if given greater opportunity? Sat. 5-17-47

It is just this sort of fear of the Negro as a full fledged citizen that has poisoned the soul of the South. Fortunately, out of this new generation of democracy to want to see them in action — there is arising slowly but perceptibly a new South—with Savannah, Ga., as one of the first offerings of that bright young white people, men who have the fortitude to make their political erners.

We congratulate Mayor Kennedy and those Negroes who had enough repose sufficient faith in the tenets of strength felt.

# Bigots Stop Hiring Of Negro Policemen

ATLANTA.—The City of Atlanta was temporarily restrained from hiring Negro policemen by a superior court judge, and required to show cause why it should be permanently restrained on Jan. 5.

The City Council with wide public support had recently voted to hire Negro policemen in spite of loud protest from the KKK. Twelve Negro citizens have already applied for the positions.

The petition to restrain the City was brought by G. H. Yarn, and one of the lawyers filing it is Ves- M. Ownby, who is notorious for having drawn up the charter for the new outlawed but not dead Columbians, Inc.

The petition, obviously KKK-inspired, claims piously that the Constitutional rights of both white and Negro citizens is violated by the hiring of Negro policemen.

Wherein is illustrated the saying, the devil can quote Scripture for his cause.

## Concerning Negro Policemen

Word from the Police Department is that careful screening of Negro applications for positions on the Department has begun.

This is as it should be. Careful screening and establishment of a Negro precinct station, since the Negro policemen will work only in Negro districts and will have no contact with white persons, unless they come upon them in commission of a serious crime, when they will act only until other officers arrive, are a part of the plan.

The attempt by some members of the Council and members of hate organizations to make of this decision, backed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, to have Negro police in Negro sections to be an affront to the white population, was reprehensible and false.

Almost every Southern city of size save Atlanta long ago adopted the plan and it has worked efficiently and has decreased Negro crime. Charleston, Charlotte, Jacksonville, Richmond, Miami and Macon, Ga., are just a few of the Southern cities where the plan has proved not merely successful but desirable. Savannah has recently added three more Negro policemen.

In all cities the plan had the opposition, at the outset, of many members of the force. Without exception that opposition has been entirely, or largely, dissipated by results.

For the opposition to seek to make it appear that an unusual or an improper action has been taken merits the condemnation of all thoughtful citizens.

## Half Policemen

Unquestionably, Atlanta took a step forward in democratic action and common sense last week when it decided to employ Negroes as policemen. This subject has been agitated and discussed for many moons in the Georgia capital and the resolve to designate black men as peace officers barely slipped by on a decidedly split decision, which means that a large number of influential white Atlantans feel this new move is a dangerous experiment.

But why should the placement of law enforcement in the hands of Negro citizens be looked upon dubiously, when all over the nation, from New York to Los Angeles, one may find hundreds of black men and women who have proved their metal and worth as guardians of the peace. It is not an experiment; it is an experience we should note in the splendid record of black men in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, San Antonio, St. Louis, Little Rock, and in actuality forty-two of the important cities of the South. A recent examination of the police at Tulsa disclosed that a Negro peace officer in that city had the best record of any officer, black or white. Why is it some people still insist that the Negro peace officer is an experiment?

But the unfortunate feature about the Atlanta plan develops out of the fact that the new Negro peace officers are not to be vested with power to arrest white men. The disciplinary efforts of these new officers must be confined to crime and infractions of the law within their own group. If a white man commits a felony in the presence of the black officer, in the Negro neighborhood or the white, the Negro must hasten to the nearest telephone and advise a white officer. Law and order will not reach the scene of tragedy and murder until a white face appears.

This decision, of course, springs from the wild and seemingly insane desire of Georgia whites to maintain an intangible, unexplainable something called "white supremacy," and to be sure that few whites will ever see Negroes acting in such capacity, it is to be arranged to have separate precinct stations in the black belt, and these new Negro officers will be restrained from civil service status until they prove their worth. There is somehow a feeling among Nordics that black men clothed in the dignity of the law punctures a hole in the superiority complex of the dominant group.

We recall when Mayor Walton named two Negro officers in Oklahoma City in 1922, public sentiment was so strongly in opposition to such a move that the men had to walk about town with guns in their pockets, but without uniforms, for at least three or four years. But the fine experience Oklahoma City has had with Negro officers has long since placed uniforms on them. There were certain chiefs of police in Oklahoma City who told Negro officers in the days that are gone not to arrest a Nordic, but thank heavens those days are almost gone—not entirely, but they have about blinked out.

overlook cesspools of iniquity in social life assuming they will not stagnate and pollute other more favored sections. There are white youths in every community who quickly learn that they are immune from arrest when in the Negro section of the city, and it is to the black belt they turn when they drive away from the best homes with many a virtuous young woman, where an abandon is adopted by both they would fear in the white section.

We doubt very seriously when we restrain Negro officers from arresting white people we are doing as much injury to Negroes, and that's after disregard for the dignity of black citizens. in their matter Why is it we must make dubious experiments of Negro officers, when we select the best for these posts, while hiring vile license and accesses to mark the eevry-day practice of the whites?

One of the things the white officers early discovered was that warrants they had almost worn out in their pockets looking for elusive black criminals were immediately served and the law violators apprehended as soon as they placed them in the black officers' hands. In the language of one of the Atlanta councilmen, who plugged the other day for Negro police, "Negro police can get into places where white officers can't."

We recall sometime ago in Oklahoma City following the slaying of four white people in two different counties by a desperate black man, and when the white officers had no clue at all, two Negro plainclothesmen, following insensive examination of the Negro community, secured a hot trail that led to the arrest and conviction of this vicious criminal.

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# IT HAPPENED IN ATLANTA

## Now Understands Why So Many Negroes Are Eager to Leave the South

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

FOR more than a quarter of a century Atlanta Negroes have been trying to get Negro policemen in Negro areas. Wednesday night before Thanksgiving the Chief of Police, the Police Committee, and the Mayor scheduled a hearing on the question.

Mr. Mays

Approximately one thousand persons, Negro and white, packed Judge Calloway's courtroom to listen to the hearings. A resolution was introduced by the Police Committee to hire eight Negro policemen to serve in Negro areas. Those who favored the resolution spoke first.

* * *

**REPRESENTATIVES** from the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta Christian Council, the Georgia Academy of Social Science, the Atlanta Area American War Veterans, the YWCA the Jewish Council, and several Negro leaders spoke in favor of the resolution.

They all felt that the "time was ripe," that Negro officers would reduce crime, that the appointing of Negro policemen was democratic, Christian, right and just.

The proponents of the measure pointed out that more than forty Southern cities have Negro policemen. It is no longer an experiment, but a Southern tradition, they argued.

* * *

**AS THESE PEOPLE** spoke in favor of the measure, boos and jeers came from the opposition. Many of the opposing groups were not even courteous to the presiding officer nor to the Chief of Police.

If Negroes had behaved like that we would have been ashamed of them. In speaking against the employment of Negro policemen, most of them did not speak to the point. Most of them ranted and raved and appealed to race prejudice.

The things they said about Negroes were the arguments used against Negroes during the days of slavery. Almost all of them referred to Negroes as "n—rs," which is an insult.

* * *

**MANY OF THEM** expressed their love and friendship for the Negro and over and over again it was said that the Southern white man is the Negro's best friend. And yet here are some of the things our "friends" said about us in opposing the resolution to employ Negro policemen:

One said: "God didn't make a white man out of a n--r nor a n--r out of a white man. He made them separate and unequal." Another said: "I teach a Sunday school class. I love Negroes. The Bible says love everybody. But God cursed the Negro through Ham." Still another said: "Let the white man be supreme as God Almighty made him. When you put a police uniform on a Negro, you make him equal to the white man."

* * *

**ONE ARGUED.** "The Negro is not equal to the white man and never will be." Another contended, "The white man of the South has no prejudice against Negroes. God made them different and inferior."

Over and over again, it was said that "the Negro is what he is because the white man made him. If the white man didn't supervise him, he would degenerate to nothing." Several said: "If you let him be a policeman, he will want to be Chief of Police, fireman and Mayor."

With great passion and emotion, it was said: "This is a white man's country and we must keep it so."

Unrelated as many other remarks, one cried out, "If you want lynching to stop, let Negroes stop attacking white women."

12-27-47

**A CERTAIN WHITE** minister was maligned because a Negro had preached in his pulpit. Drew Pearson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Henry Wallace were blamed for it. Ellis Arnall was called a n—r lover.

The Chief of Police was assailed for not breaking up the non-segregated Wallace meeting. Celebrities like ex-Mayor Sims of Atlanta and the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder, were opposed to the resolution.

* * *

**IT IS EXPERIENCES** such as this one which make me speak with reserve and restraint when answering the question of progress in race relations in the South. I can also understand why Negroes continue to leave the South.

The man who keeps me down, who condemns me for aspiring to be the best man I can be, can never convince me that he is my best friend; though he may speak with the eloquence of a Demosthenes and with the fluency of a Cicero. The Negro's best friend is one who wants him to be a first-class American citizen.

## The Long Awaited Dream Comes True

With a favorable vote of approval for the appointment of Negro police for Atlanta this week by City Council, Atlanta at last joins the ranks of 41 other southern cities in the crusade to reduce crime among Negroes and to inspire a higher degree of confidence of Negro citizens in law enforcement and observance. For this long-awaited victory, Negroes are under obligation and deep appreciation to many organizations and individuals.

At once, we are forced to acknowledge the forthright leadership and courage of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who has remained consistent in his espousal of the cause since the campaign started. To Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins we express hearty appreciations for the decisive influence his endorsement had upon the votes of Councilmen. And to Councilman Ralph Huie, who braved the strong opposition of citizens groups in his advocacy of a resolution calling for a showdown vote and disposition of the police issue.

Others who are high on our list of honor and thanks include the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the local Atlanta Urban League, The Negro Trade and Business Association, The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the daily white press and columnists, The Atlanta Bar Association, together with scores of other groups and individuals, white and Negro.

The Atlanta Daily World takes a pardonable degree of pride in this achievement, for it has been a sort of personal mission which years ago, it undertook when few voices were found to utter so much as a word on the need and advisability of Negro police in reducing the high crime incidence among Atlanta Negroes. We rejoice both for Negroes themselves and for the whites, who are certain to become the beneficiaries of such appointments in a number of important respects.

That, of course, is only the initial step. For the selection and certification of the men who shall be commissioned, grave responsibilities rest upon the Personnel Committee, Police Chief Jenkins, Mayor Hartsfield and Negro leaders, who will or should be expected to consult with and advise the committee on the character and qualifications of applicants. And while only eight polcemen will be appointed for the present, it is not overstating the truth to warn that these eight men are not only on trial before the Atlanta public but the entire Negro race is on trial. Hence, it is incumbent upon each of them to comport themselves like only the highest type gentlemen on and off duty.

With even this accomplished, it may still be possible for them to fail if they do not have the heartiest and most sympathetic consideration and cooperation from the Chief, the Mayor and the public.

## Negro Policemen: A Needed Step

Representative citizens, white and Negro, from various civic, business, and political organizations are scheduled to appear tonight before the Police Committee favoring the hiring of Negro policemen to serve in the Negro areas of Atlanta.

These citizens no doubt will add their voices to the documented evidence that Negro policemen are serving intelligently and efficiently in 42 Southern cities where the work has been endorsed and praised by law enforcement officials.

The move for Negro police isn't a radical idea. No starry-eyed reformers or impractical dreamers are involved but those most concerned are practical men who wish to adopt the move to implement the work that can be done in our communities for decreasing homicides and felonies. For many years, even before the war, the number of Negro homicides has been many times higher than that for white population which is twice as large as the colored population. Below are our statistics on homicides since 1938:

| Year | Colored | White | Year | Colored | White |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938 | 94 | 13 | | | |
| 1939 | 90 | 9 | 1943 | 42 | 12 |
| 1940 | 100 | 10 | 1944 | 50 | 20 |
| 1941 | 107 | 9 | 1945 | 76 | 15 |
| 1942 | 76 | 8 | 1946 | 95 | 10 |

These figures indicate that the average number of colored homicides annually are ten times higher than that for the white population. On the basis of our ratio to the white population our number of homicides is about twenty times more than should normally be expected. The use of Negro police will definitely improve this alarming situation we believe.

Moreover, the use of colored officers would give Negro citizens an additional degree of representation in rendering public service. It would at the same time bolster our race's morale and interest in the general welfare of our great city. Not only is this true, but to hire Negro policemen is looked upon everwhere as the moral and ethical thing to do toward solving problems that require great patience, understanding and sympathy from those who know the inner problems, conflicts and despairs of their own people.

Many white religious, civic and business groups, including the conservative Chamber of Commerce have endorsed the policy of using colored police. And of course practically all Negro organizations of any influence have endorsed the plan.

Therefore, let us hope that Police Committees will act favorably on the question and send it to Council for immediate approval.

## 'Political Accounting'

Editor Constitution: Your valuable paper of Nov. 29, in carrying a story about Negro police quotes me as "exhorting" the Police Committee to support this measure, for its "vote-getting significance" among 18,000 registered Negro voters.

I did not make such a statement.

What I did say was that there was now an enormously increased registration of citizens, that pressure groups could no longer terrify City officials; that the registration in Atlanta was now around 80,000 people, who in future political accountings would approve our action.

At no time did I mention the "vote-getting significance" of any 18,000 Negro citizens.

Wm. B. HARTSFIELD,
Mayor
City of Atlanta.

## Ex-Columbian Lawyer Opposes Negro Police

ATLANTA, Dec. 11—(AP)—A lawyer who wrote the later-revoked charter for the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish Columbians, Inc., today represented an undertaker in a suit to stop the city of Atlanta from hiring eight Negro policemen. The attorney, Vester M. Ownby, alleged in a suit filed in behalf of G. Herbert Yarn that the constitutional rights of white citizens would be violated because they would have to pay the Negro officers but could not get protection from them.

Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews set Jan. 5 for the city to show cause why a restraining order should not be issued.

## 67 Apply For Police Jobs

After getting off to a slow start during the first week, Negro applicants for Atlanta police applied in appreciable numbers on the waning days of the application schedule as Carl T. Sutherland, City Personnel Director, reported his office had received 67 applications at the deadline last Saturday noon.

Earlier in the week only 32 applications had been received. Friday's count saw a total of 50, and 17 were received Saturday morning.

Mr. Sutherland revealed late Saturday that examination of applicants will begin around the first of the year.

Eight applicants are to be screened from the 67 applying and appointed as police to patrol Negro communities

## Mayor Hartsfield Hit For Stand On Negro Police

Mayor William B. Hartsfield and those members of City Council who voted for Negro policemen were denounced Thursday in handbills which plastered the south and southeast sections of Atlanta.

Policemen were ordered to remove as many of the posters as possible by Captain C. L. Hardeman, of the morning watch. There were no arrests in connection with the handbills.

According to Captain Hardeman, after special radio details had pulled down all posters visible in the areas, others made their appearance late Wednesday night, being tackled to trees and telephone and light poles throughout the south and southeast sections. Thursday, as early as 7 p. m.

Captain Hardeman said.

Recorder's Court was jam-packed to capacity, all standing room taken, as interested citizens—white and colored— crowded in to hear arguments, pro and con, relative to the employment of Negro Policeman for Atlanta. Boos and cat calls greeted the first few citizens who spoke in behalf of the measure. Walter Paschal, of Radio Station W S B, led the procession to the speaker's platform and gave a very concrete argument in support of the issue. C. A. Scott, General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World, and L. D. Milton president, Citizens Trust Company were among interested Negro citizens who spoke.

# Hartsfield Not Disturbed Over Police Suit

## Chairman Hester Offers To Quit In Surprise Move Jan. 1

By Staff Reporter

A petition of the suit filed in behalf of G. Herbert Yarn, white undertaker, seeking to prevent the city of Atlanta from employing Negro policemen reached Mayor Hartsfield Thursday and evoked comments that "the suit was brought in an effort to harrass and embarrass us."

"We're going right ahead with our plans," the Mayor said, "Our Personnel Board has been instructed to receive applications and will continue to receive applications" for Negro policemen.

The suit which was filed by Vester M. Ownby, who drew up the charter for the now defunct Columbians, Inc., named the Mayor, City Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, members of the City Council and Carl T. Sutherland, city personnel chief, as defendants, charging that the resolution drawn up by Councilman Ralph A. Huie and adopted by the council by a 10 to 7 vote is in violation of both state and federal constitutional provisions.

A temporary restraining order was denied by Judge E. E. Andrews but the defendants were ordered to answer the suit at 9:30 a.m. on January 5.

The resolution was adopted last December 1 after the council body had received a recommendation from Chief Jenkins favoring the issue, yet requesting that certain limiting provisions be followed by the Negro officers.

In general, the recommendation requested that Negro officers not be allowed to arrest white people, that they be restricted to Negro communities, that a separate precinct be established and that they be restrained from civil service status until their worth has been proven.

### REACTION SEEN

Leading observers speculate that the charges are ungrounded for the reason that merely the recommendation, not the resolution, called for restraining Negro officers from arresting white citizens.

Then, too, these observers speculate that the Chief of Police has the power to station officers wherever he sees fit.

It has been claimed that the suit is misleading in that on the surface it would perhaps appear to distant observers that infraction of Negro rights was the utmost concern, however, those who are well acquainted with the opposing faction and the issue regard it as an attempt to "throw a monkey wrench" into a peaceful materialization of a successful venture whose worth has been proven in 41 other Southern cities.

### HESTER SEEKS TO RESIGN

Police Committee Chairman Cecil Hester, who failed to vote for the resolution as a member of the committee and yet voted for it when placed before the Council body, is reported to have told the committee Wednesday night that he wants to be relieved of his duties with the committee after Jan. 1. His reasons, he expressed, are because of pressing business that required his attention. He asked the Mayor to revise his committee assignments, accordingly at the beginning of the new year.

# NEGRO POLICE USE HELDUP IN ATLANTA

## Court Issues Order on Petition of Lawyer Who Got Charter for Defunct Columbians

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10—Employment of Negro police by the city of Atlanta was temporarily restrained today by the Fulton County (Atlanta) Superior Court.

The order was issued on petition of Vester M. Ownby, the lawyer who obtained the charter for the now-defunct anti-Jewish anti-Negro Columbians organization.

The suit, filed in behalf of G. Herbert Yarn, an Atlanta undertaker, as a citizen of Atlanta, charged that the resolution of City Council authorizing conditional employment of eight Negro policemen violated both the United States and Georgia Constitutions.

One of the provisions of the Council resolution was that the Negro policemen would be used only in Negro districts, and that they would be instructed not to attempt to arrest white people.

The suit contended that "there is no such thing as a Negro district or community in the city of Atlanta," but that "Negro and white homes are interspersed over and through large areas, and there is no line fo demarcation as to color."

It also declared the Negro resolution void because it "takes into account the social status of citizens." This, it claimed, is in violation of Article 1, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which states "the social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation."

Since their territory would be restricted, the petition alleged that the Negro policemen would be deprived of their rights to "faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed upon them by the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city."

The privileges of the Negro race would be abridge, the suit contended, because the present resolution makes all white people immune from arrest by Negro policemen.

The petition declared that such would be the case "even though the white person committed a felony in the presence of the Negro policeman."

The resolution, it also declared that white people would not be protected in territories served by Negro policemen. The white people, who must contribute to their salaries, would thus be deprived of "equal protection" as provided by the State Constitution.

Superior Court Judge E. E. Anderson ordered city officials to answer the suit Jan. 5.

36 1947

# Suit Attempts To Ban Negro Police

World, Atlanta, Ga. Thu. 12-11-47

A suit seeking to prevent the city of Atlanta from employing Negro policemen was filed in Fulton Superior Court Wednesday.

The re-action, appropriately enough, was filed by Vester M. Ownby, the white attorney who reportedly drew up and secured the charter for the defunct Columbians, Inc., the anti-Jewish organization which figured in a short-lived reign of terror in housing tension areas.

Ownby filed the suit in behalf of Herbert Yarn, a white undertaker, who was listed as a citizen of the city living in a DeKalb county sector.

A temporary restraining order was denied by Judge E. E. Andrews. However, city officials were ordered to answer the suit at 9:30 a.m. January 5. Thu. 12-11-47

The suit named as defendants Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Chief of Police Herbert Jenkins, all members of City Council and Carl T. Sutherland, city personnel chief.

Atlanta, Ga.

**VIOLATION CHARGED**

It is charged in the petition that a resolution passed December 1 by City Council providing for Negro policemen is in violation of both state and federal constitutional provisions. The petition states that while the resolution was not an ordinance or special law, it has the same force and effect and empowers Personnel Chief Sutherland and Chief Jenkins to employ Negro officers. 12-11-47

The suit argues that "there is no such thing as a Negro district or community in the city of Atlanta," but that "Negro and white homes are interspersed over and through large areas and there is no line of demarcations to color."

A provision of the Council-passed resolution was that Negro policemen would be used only in Negro districts. The districts understood to be set aside for their patrol are the Auburn Avenue and West Hunter Street areas, which are predominantly Negro populated.

**SOCIAL ACT QUESTIONED**

The suit also declares the resolution void because it "takes into account the social status of citizens." It is claimed, further, that this is in violation of Article 1, Section 1 of the state constitution which states: "The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation." 36

The Ownby petition further alleges that since the territory of Negro policemen would be restricted, the latter would be deprived of their right to "faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed upon them by the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city." Privileges of the Negro race would be abridged, the suit contends, because the police resolution makes all white people immune from arrest by Negro policemen. Further, it is declared in the petition that such would be the case "even though the white person committed a felony in the presence of the Negro policemen." World, Atlanta Ga.

**EQUALITY QUESTIONED**

On the other side of the picture, the petition goes on, white people would not be protected in territories served by Negro policemen, being deprived of "equal protection" as provided by the state constitution. Thu. 12-4-47

Another lawyer's name, that of Robert P. Johnston, also appears on the petition.

The undertaker, in whose name the suit was filed, operates a funeral home on Bankhead highway. His home address is listed at 394 East Side Avenue, S. E.

Nevertheless, applications to prospective police of color continued to be distributed at the City Personnel Office on the second floor of City Hall, the Butler Street YMCA and the Atlanta Urban League.

## A Minority Bloc

World

A campaign of reprisal against Mayor William B. Hartsfield and members of City Council who supported the movement to secure the appointment of Negro police for Atlanta, appears to be in the making. Handbills, calling upon the white voters to repudiate the Mayor and the members of Council who betrayed white voters by replacing them with "honest, law-abiding, decent men," have been printed and distributed in a restricted area of the city. These bills do not bear the signature of any organization or individual. But there can be no question that they represent that minority bloc who will cast their votes against Negro welfare and advancement. Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 12-7-47

They do not stop to think of the real benefits all Atlantans will reap by Negroes helping to reduce crime and delinquency. They do not see or care about sharp reduction in robberies, of which white citizens are the greatest victims by having Negro officers. And they fail to see or do not care what Negro police will mean to the morale and confidence of Atlanta of Negroes, thereby cementing the harmonious relations between the Negro and white citizens. Their vote is solid against the Negro, no matter what the issues are or the benefits to be derived.

That is why they have issued the call to white voters to begin now to influence their friends to get registered so that they can meet these men at the polls on election day and retire them to private life. That is why they call upon their white friends to prepare now to vote the Mayor out of office on election day. 12-7-47

We have always contended and do now contend, that the question of the appointment of Negro police, in Atlanta no less than in the 41 other southern cities, is a moral rather than political one. It is on that high ground, we believe, that the white daily press supported the campaign so wholeheartedly. We believe that same spirit inspired the church and civic groups, the Atlanta Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the hundreds of white individuals and groups, to lend their influence to the appointments.

All of Atlanta can be made to feel a pardonable sense of pride in their Negro policemen, if only we can overcome our evil instincts with good ones; if only all of us pitch in and give the newly appointed men our wholehearted and sincere cooperation. They do not have to succeed. But if given an even chance, they will more than succeed, they will make a great and lasting contribution to the cause of orderly Municipal government, crime prevention as well as crime detection.

Let us give them a glorious hand and forget about politics.

# Council Okays Negro Policemen

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

By HERMAN HANCOCK

City Council Monday authorized employment of Negro policemen for Negro areas of Atlanta by a vote of 10 to seven. Mayor Hartsfield affixed his approval as soon as the measure reached his desk but made no comment.

Under the action, Council's Police Committee is asked to qualify eight candidates on a trial basis. They will work under such "conditions, rules and regulations" as will not "create any friction or tension between the races."

After an unsuccessful effort by Councilman Joe Allen to send the matter back to the Police Committee, which he said had full authority to put Negro policemen on the Atlanta force, the Council adopted a resolution by Councilman Ralph Huie, which sought Council sanction before any action was taken.

Those voting for the Huie resolution were Aldermen Ailor, Gilliam, Moseley, Evans and Donaldson, and Councilmen Hester, Field, Knight, White and Huie.

Casting their ballots against were Councilmen Allen, Jackson, Lindsey, Bell, Marler, Cawthon and Haire.

The decision on the issue climaxed two weeks of political maneuvering in which the Negro police proposal has been shunted from one group to another.

Huie pointed out that 41 Southern cities had tried out Negro policemen for Negro districts and that they had been successful without exception. He called off a long list of such cities.

Council had asked for a recommendation from Police Chief Herbert Jenkins. The Chief Monday wrote the Police Committee a letter in which he set out four stipulations under which he would approve employment of Negro policemen. They were "(a) That they (Negroes) not be allowed to exercise police power over white people; (b) that a Negro police precinct station be established; (c) that a delegation be sent to other Southern cities to study their method of operation and regulation, and (d) that they not be given civil service status until they are a proven success.

Jan. 12-2-47

"The success or failure would depend on the personnel employed, and regardless of how well screened they are, it is inevitable that some 'misfits' will be employed," Jenkins said. "With these stipulations I affix my signature to the resolution indicating my favorable recommendation and approval."

12-2-47

The Chief had begun his letter: "With reference to the employment of Negro policemen on a trial basis, and in Negro communities in Atlanta, Georgia, I wish to advise that, after discussing it with many Chiefs of Police in other Southern cities, and giving it long and serious consideration from the standpoint of law enforcement only, and what is best for the Atlanta Police Department in the long run, I am of the opinion that they can be successfully employed under the conditions he listed."

## Just Policemen

Constitution

Editor Constitution: Personally I rate the Atlanta Constitution as one of the leading daily newspapers in Dixie. This Negro policemen discussion provoked by Policeman Guy's article has primed me to make a statement. Let me criticize myself first. I have no patience with "race prejudice!" I was born in the South and have lived under these segregative rules and customs and maybe I should desire Negro policemen for Negro areas.

Atlanta Ga.

Since we make such a difference in races, it seems as if I should accept in my thinking the idea of Negro policemen for Negro areas in Atlanta. Not so! Let Atlanta appoint policemen! Since the appointments have been done out of evident prejudice in the past, let us balance the equation by appointing Negro policemen for Atlanta to protect good citizens and to arrest criminals and to curb the crime wave in Atlanta. For the future — let's just appoint policemen who are qualified to patrol the City of Atlanta. Sun.

11-8

L. W. HEDRICK.

Hampton.

## Commendable Step

Constitution

Editor Constitution: Your contributions to the democratic development, and hence to the inevitable progressive improvement of our community life, by endorsing the employment of Negro policemen as more than forty other Southern Cities have done, are most commendable.

Atlanta

WITHERSPOON DODGE.

Atlanta. 12-2-47

## Atlanta's Negro Police

News

Atlanta has fallen into step with 40 other Southern cities in employing Negro police. It has joined such cities as Miami, Louisville, Asheville, Charlotte, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Richmond, Galveston, Houston, Tampa, Tulsa and Little Rock, as well as many smaller places, in using Negro police for patrolling in Negro sections.

Birmingham, Ala

The Georgia metropolis, however, is a little skittish about the innovation. The City Council has accepted the plan only on a tentative basis, with the Negro policemen not being given, at least at first, civil service status. They will not have the power to arrest white offenders, no matter how flagrant or serious the offense. Sun. 12-2-47

Atlanta apparently is waiting to prove for itself what other Southern cities have learned by experience. What that experience is is indicated in the 1947 Negro Year Book, which quotes the mayor of Lexington, Ky., as saying that crime has greatly decreased in the Negro district of that city since Negro police were employed. The mayor of Fort Myers, Fla., reports satisfaction with the 12-year practice of using Negro police. Officials in Raleigh and Charlotte are quoted as declaring that Negro policemen have made a distinct and valuable contribution toward better law enforcement in those cities, and that the crime rate has been lowered as a result.

Negro police are declared to have distinct advantages over white officers in the areas where they are used, "first, by having a clearer insight into the home life and habits of their people; second, by having more normal access into Negro sections where white officers would be handicapped, because of interracial attitudes, in securing necessary information."

Atlanta is the first Georgia city to use Negro police. No city in Alabama employs any. Nor do any in Mississippi or Louisiana. But Louisville has 25 Negroes on its police force, Miami 18, Galveston 14 and Oklahoma City 12. Some cities, such as Louisville, Charlotte and Raleigh, have Negro policewomen. Almost without exception, every Southern city that has tried using Negro police has found resulting improvement in law enforcement.

# Huie Fights For Plan To Approve Negro Policemen

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

By C. LAMAR WEAVER

Spurred by the resolute and democratic entreaties of Police Committeeman Ralph A. Huie and a favorable recommendation from City Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, Atlanta City Councilmen rallied to the cause of hiring eight Negro policemen Monday, by voting 10 to 7 in its favor.

Thusly, Atlanta will become the second Georgia city to inaugurate uniformed Negro policemen to patrol Negro communities and the 43rd city in the South.

Sun. 12-2-47

As soon as the legislation reached his desk, Mayor Hartsfield affixed his signature without any comment.

Vote on the issue followed a majority affirmation of the resolution by members of the Police Committee. The committeemen favoring the resolution were Councilmen Huie, R. C. Ailor, E. A. Gilliam and Mayor Hartsfield.

**VOTED FOR RESOLUTION**

Voting for the resolution during the assembly roll call in Council Chamber Monday were; Aldermen R. C. Ailor, First Ward; E. A. Gilliam, Second Ward; L. O. Moseley, Third Ward; Lee Evans, Fourth Ward; Dowse B. Donaldson, Fifth Ward; Councilmen Cecil W. Hester, First Ward; R. E. Lee Field, Second Ward; W. T. Knight, Third Ward; John A. White, Fifth Ward and Ralph A. Huie, Sixth Ward.

Opposing the resolution were: Councilmen, James E. Jackson, First Ward; Joe Allen, second Ward; Archie L. Lindsey, Third Ward; John T Marlor and Roy Bell Jr., Fourth Ward; O. E. Cawthon, Fifth Ward and Howard Haire, Sixth Ward.

Alderman Raleigh E. Drennon, of the Sixth Ward, did not vote as he was presiding over the session.

**PROVISIONS CITED**

The police issue was brought before the body when Police Committee Chairman, Hester read the recommendation submitted by Chief Jenkins. The recommendation called for the following provisions: That Negro police not be vested with power to arrest white people; that separate precinct stations be set up for the Negro officers; that a delegation chosen by the Chief be allowed to survey Negro policemen of other cities and that the Negro officers be restrained from civil service status until their worth has been proven.

**OPPOSITION HEARD**

Acceptance of the recommendation saw immediate opposition from Councilman Allen who offered a substitute motion that the recommendation and resolution be acted upon by the Police Committee.

Councilman Huie countered Mr. Allen's proposal by stating that the Police Committee had thoroughly considered the matter and passed upon it with "majority recommendation."

**HUIE REAFFIRMS STAND**

"This is not a new thing," Mr. Huie asserted, "41 Southern cities have installed Negro police and favorable recommendations come from each Police Chief and councilmen of those cities. There is no reason to send it back."

Speaking of the whole-hearted endorsement of administrative officials of other Southern cities employing Negro police, the Councilman declared, "We are no different from the other cities."

"The reason for placing Negro police in the section of Negroes is to curtail crime," the councilman averred, "Negro police can get into places where white officers can't." After referring to commendations on Negro police from Savannah authorities, Mr. Huie cited the enormity of crime among Atlanta Negroes as compared to whites.

"Why should we put it off?" he asked adding: "We should stand up now and be counted!"

Councilman Allen labeled the move "a cheap political maneuver. merely to bring pressure and to get that the move "was a "ATLANTA IS LAGGING" up issue goaded by editorial Before casting his lot for the re- trumped solution, Alderman Moseley gave stir of city newspapers and an ring remarks on why he favored it. break down segregation He said that "Atlanta is lagging" in the hiring of Negro policemen. 22,00 Negro votes in the next election. When the councilman resorted to writers of city naming personalities, he was asked effort to break down Southern traditions." to refrain. Mr. Allen hurled further

Councilman Cawthon in voting against the resolution said, "The time is not right. The Negro should be prepared to accept te responsibili ty and would be done a great injus-ice' if employed as police now.

**AGE OLD-FIGHT**

The realization of Negro police for Atlanta results largely from the crusading of the World and the efforts of the local branch NAACP. Then, too, the drive was later joined by other local newspapers and leading organizations of the city.

Following introduction of Mr. Huie's resolution two weeks ago the issue was shifted from one group to another and was brought before the public for airing in Recorders court last Wednesday. At this tumultuous hearing, the Police Committee heard diametric voicings on the resolution which was followed by a caucus meeting of the committee in the Mayor's office last Friday for further deliberation.

Among the spectators witnessing the approval were a group of Negroes comprising C. A. Scott, Editor General Manager of the Atlanta World; Prof C. A. Harper, of the NAACP; Emory O. Jackson, Editor of the Birmingham World; Warren R. Cochrane, Director of Butler YMCA, and George Andrews, Circulation Manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

# Negro Policemen for Atlanta

We do not think, as do some, that City Council's scheduling of a public hearing on the question of Negro policemen was an effort to delay or escape responsibility for positive action.

The hearing has been set for next Wednesday night and final action by Council will doubtless come at its regular meeting the following Monday. That means, if the decision is favorable, as certainly it will be, that applications can be accepted and investigated and a probationary training period for Negro patrolmen begun by the first of the year.

While we long have favored employment of Negro policemen for duty in Negro neighborhoods, we realize that the decision is not one to be made without due deliberation. Certainly, in view of the overwhelming weight of evidence from the 40-odd Southern cities which already have them, proponents of Negro officers have nothing to fear from any conscientious effort to weigh the feasibility of the move.

# Committee Hears Testimony For, Against Police

## Hearings Punctuated By Frequent Boos As Speakers Testify

In a heated, rip roaring session that lasted three hours in Recorders court Wednesday night, a Police Committe of the Atlanta City Council heard diametric voicings on the issue of Negro police for Atlanta as proponents and opponents stepped from an overflow crowd of spectators to give their stamp of approval or disapproval.

The committee was comprised of Councilman Cecil Hester chairman; John T. Mariar, vice-chairman; O B. Cawthorn and Alderman Lee Evans and R. C. Ailor.

The public had been invited to the assembly to state their reactions to a resolution for Negro police by Councilman Ralph Huie.

Taking a favoring position to the issue were Walter Paschal, vice-chairman of the American Veterans Committee and Atlanta Journal editor; Rev. Harrison McMains Pastor of the First Christian church; J. C. Sheeler, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; William Chamber of Commerce; William Stafford, of the CIO; C. A. Scott, of the Atlanta World, C. A. Harper, President of Local NAACP Branch; Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church; Fred R. Gaston former Negro policeman of Cincinnati and L. D. Milton, local banker.

**LINDER OPPOSES**

The oppositin which offered sharp renunciation to the resolution was led headed Tom Linder, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Vester M. Townsby, local attorney and Walter Sims, ex-Atlanta Mayor.

Mr. Paschal offered the committee a petition from the AVC which gave whole-hearted approval to the hiring of Negro police. He cited the names of several other organization that joined them in the petition

Mr. Paschal told the committee there was no longer need for hesitation for the experiment had proven its worth in other Southern cities.

"Until we have tried it, we can offer no excuse but prejudice," he declared.

**OTHER CITIES CITED**

Mr. Sheeler in offering the petition of the Jaycees, reiterated the plea that the hiring of Negro police had been a successful venture in other cities. He asked the committee to give its consideration to these favorable results.

His closing remarks were followed by heckling of boos and throat-clearing.

C. A. Scott told of the alarmingly high homicide rate among Atlanta Negroes and expressed the opinion that it could be reduced through law enforcement by Negro police in Negro communities.

The World editor said Negro police would be more familiar to Negro problems and could get to the source with more effectiveness than white police.

The CIO representative, William Stafford, averred that his organization backed the resolution completely, adding that it was the right thing to do for it was "expected of all citizens to abide by the law regardless of color."

Rev. McMains, representing the Executive Committee of Christian Council, declared that his committee unanimously favored the idea for it "is the Christian point of view." If there was "a belief in justice," there should be a belief in such a promotion, he stated.

"It is right," he shouted, "they should be given a chance for it is basically sound, just and Christian-like."

An intermingling of cheers and boos followed the minister as he left the platform.

**LAW EMBRACES ALL**

L. D. Milton said "until law means black and white, it will mean nothing." "Negroes are asking for something that is morally right," he asserted. The racial question was not involved whatsoever, the banker declared. "We are the ones to be governed by the officers," he added as he urged the committee to consider the resolution favorably.

Mr. Harper related how Negro students were being taught democracy and not given the opportunity to share in it. The familiarity of Negro police with Negro problems will bring about better results, he said. The reflection of the high crime rate among Negroes is a reflection to all Atlantans, white and black, he remarked.

The former Negro policeman, Fred R. Gaston, told of his experiences as a police and aded his endorsement to the belief that Negro police could bring about better results among their race.

Rev. King, representing the Negro ministers of the city, declared that "the time and the hour" for such a realization is here. "If Atlanta stands back, we will never get anything done," he said. "Taxation without representation is not right," he told the committee and audience. "Give the Negro a chance," he pleaded.

As the opposition presented its argument, a continuous deviation from the issue at had was seen Headed by spokesman Linder, they clouded the issue with charges of Communism, racial equality, lynchings, and even the recent appearance of Henry Wallace at Wheat Street Baptist church.

Mr. Owenby charged that the "resolution was premature."

It appeared that Mr. Linder had planned his oratory long before time and rehearsed it well for he spoke unfalteringly for the adherence to "white supremacy." Giving semblance to the rantings of the late Mr. Bilbo and Talmadge, the windy orator declared that Negroes are incapable of sharing equality with the white man. "One race must dominate the other," he said, adding that it must be the white race over the Negroes.

Former Atlanta Mayor Walter Sims branded the issue as a "political move" whereby pressure was being brought by the "bloc vote of the Negro." He demanded that Atlanta not follow practices of other cities. Hhe harped on the coming city election and chided the Mayor and councilmen for entertaining the resulution. He urged that the matter be left to a vote of the people.

**More to follo**

# The C. of C. Wants Negro Police

Contrary to what opponents of the proposal would have the public believe, it isn't just a few idealists and social reformers who favor Atlanta's hiring Negro police to work all-Negro neighborhoods.

The Chamber of Commerce, for instance, is a pretty conservative organization. No one accuses its membership of being a bunch of parlor pinks, and the most rabid of our race-baiters have never intimated that there was even a hint of a pipe line between the C. of C. and the NAACP.

Well, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, by unanimous vote of its Board of Directors, is on record as recommending Negro policemen. And the recommendation isn't based on snap judgment, either.

A special committee — composed of James C. Shelor, Chairman; Cherry Em-

nished with a letter, signed by A. L. Zachry, President, outlining not only the C. of C.'s recommendation for Negro policemen, but also excerpts of letters from officials in other cities which have them.

The testimony is impressive and we hope Atlanta will no longer delay effecting this logical reform.

erson, L. L. Gellerstedt, W. A. Horne, Jr., to Louisville, Ky. (pop. 319,077), which has been furDean S. Paden, R. B. Wilby, Julian Harri- men, but also excerpts of letters from son and Harlee Branch, Jr.—was appoint- officials in other cities which have them. ed to study the situation. It made in- Its investigation was impressive and we quiry of 38 Southern communities, rang- thoroughly convincing. hope Atlanta will no longer delay effecting in size from Clover, S. C. (pop. 3,067), ing this logical reform.

Police (Georgetown)

# Conway Hires Colored Enforcers

Coast Light House Informer

Two colored patrolmen have been employed by the city of Conway, which is the county seat of Horry county, the county with the largest white majority on the lower coast of South Carolina.

One of the officers, Henry Lewis, began work Nov. 16. The other, S. P. Floyd, an insurance agent, begins work Jan. 1. Patrolman Lewis, according to Conway officials, served at one time on the police force at Covington, Ky. and during World War II, was assigned as a Military Police. Hence, he is no novice at keeping law and order respected.

What Conway is doing has already been done in South Carolina and in more than 50 other municipalities in nine southern states. At Summerton, in Clarendon county, also downstate, two officers have been on duty for sometime—one of them six years. Upstate at Clover, in York county, another officer has been on duty for three years.

Chief Davis at Summerton and chief Youngblood at Clover are loud in praise of their officers. But so are chiefs of police in every city using them. And in due time, chief H. E. Barker at Conway will be saying the same unless Conway is to be the exception. Columbia, S.C.,

It would be quite proper for persons and organizations to write the city of Conway their praise and congratulations. Those who cannot yet see this kind of progress will most certainly be loud in denouncing Conway. But the approvers, by a few words in a letter, can lend encouragement. Such messages should be addressed to: Dr. Carl L. Busbee, Mayor, Conway, S. C. Sun. 12-28-47

The skies are not going to fall in Conway; instead, they will become clearer. Instead, Negroes there who have thus far felt that law and order was against them, will now know it is for them, even to enforce. And in this all can take pride in making their side of town as wholesome as the other.

# Former Officer's Comments For City Police Evoke Interest

By JOEL W. SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga. —(SNS)—

The Atlanta Daily World received numerous telephone calls Thursday from interested citizens who could not resist the urge to express themselves on the question of Negro police in Atlanta.

The stimulus which stirred these citizens to keep the switchboard buzzing was a Letter to the Editor, "Says Colored Police Are Needed Now, written by Fred R. Gaston, of 207 Houston Street, NE. The letter was published in Thursday's Atlanta Daily World.

The majority of the citizens who called identified themselves, white, and after taking special pains to congratulate the writer and the "World," expresed themselves as being in favor of Negro police.

A white woman said she had not had an opportunity to read a colored paper, but was favorably impressed with the Letter to The Editor, which she read in a paper her cook brought to work Thursday.

**WANTS MORE PUBLICITY**

A white man called and wanted to know if the article would be published in the other Atlanta papers. "It was a fine letter," he said, "I simply want to let you know that I agree with the writer, and trust that the other papers will receive a copy."

Late Thursday night, Mr. Gaston dropped by the Atlanta Daily World ofice. He quoted his wife as saying that several vistors had been to his home to talk with him about the article, including, two policemen, who requested that he come to the City Hall on Friday.

In an impromptu interview, the writer learned that Mr. Gaston was a formen patrolman for the United States Government, having worked for three and a half years under the Engineer Department at Large, Administrative Division (Internal Security).

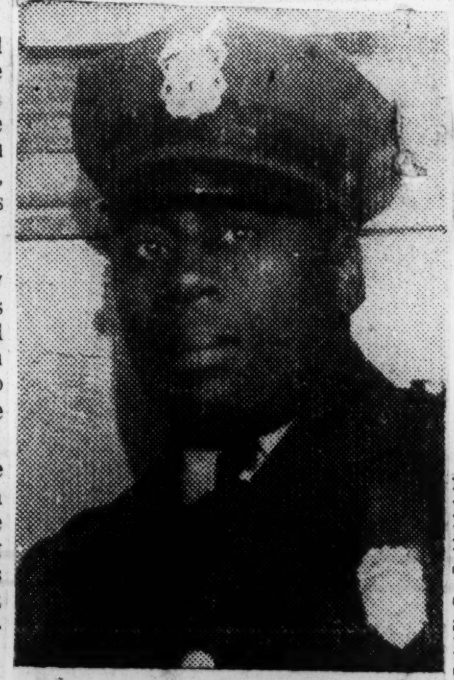
To carry out his duties, he had to travel, but at one time, was stationed at Sharonville, Ohio, near Cincinnati. After passing a civil service examination for the job, he attended the AFF Training School, in Cincinnati and was later assigned to active duty as a junior patrolman.

**GAINED PROMOTION**

Mr. Gaston soon convinced his superior officer that he was the right man for the job, so he was promoted to the rank of senior patrolman at a salary of $2,469.20 per year. Following the war, he was separated due to reduction in force and was then employed by the Jackson Master Detective Agency Inc., Cincinnati.

Before starting the interview, he handed the writer authentic credentials and pictures as tangible evidence that he actually served in the two positions.

Mr. Gaston was born at Dalton, Georgia, and after completing his high school work at the Dalton High School, spent two years at Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, Tennessee. He then moved to Cincinnati where he married and lived until about five months ago when he came to Atlanta. His wife, Mrs. Mary Gaston is a native of Cincinnati and he has two children, a daughter, Zelma, age 15; and a son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, 10 months old. At present he is employed at Murdaugh Brothers Funeral Home as an ambulance driver.



F. R. GASTON

# Eyes On Horizon, Savannah's Mayor Broadens Opportunities Of Negroes

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The appointment of nine Negro policemen in Savannah, Ga., is by now well-known but equally outstanding are further steps recently taken by Mayor John G. Kennedy to implement his fair administration program toward Negroes.

Sources close to the Savannah picture revealed to the Chicago Defender that the city administration is engaged in grading streets in Negro residential areas and is improving the city cemetery, Laurel Grove, used by Negroes. In addition it is expected that the administration will appoint up to 20 Negro policemen.

**Mayor Seven Months**

Mayor Kennedy, in office since January, not only appointed the policemen, but also an assistant inspector of restaurants in the Health Department; two matrons at the city jail; one Negro turnkey; an assistant director of recreation, plus an assistant to him. The new chief recreation appointee will supervise the Municipal Recreation Center, the city swimming pool for Negroes, and seven city playgrounds. His salary is $200 a month, while the policemen are paid $170. The patrolmen work only in the Negro business and residential areas.

The Mayor has also made known his intentions to create better sanitary conditions, and provide more housing projects for the Negro population. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the Negro homes of Savannah are sub-standard. It is conceded that the Mayor has already fulfilled most of his campaign promises to Negroes. Approximately one-third of the total vote cast in the city was Negro. The daily newspapers of the city oppose the present administration and were ardent pro-Talmadgeites. Making the Mayor's position no easier is the recent creation of the White Voters' League which is striving to restore white primaries. Immediately following election, the Mayor appointed a 16-member Negro Advisory Board.

**Popular With Voters**

The Negro and white population, particularly the former, have found the Mayor's actions much to their liking. The City Council, too, has not opposed his attempts to improve living conditions for Negroes.

Concerning education, since the Board of Education is an autonomous body, a non-political organization of Negroes, The Hub, has created a committee to put forth its demands. It has already asked for eight new schools for Negroes, including one high school and the appointment of as many teachers as is proportionate for white schools.

The Hub committee charges that at present three to four thousand children have no opportunity to attend school at all, while most of the public schools have double sessions, some even having triple sessions.

# Need Cited For Negro Policemen

Negro policemen for the better protection of Negro areas in Atlanta were urged Wednesday by Dr. George Mitchell, Director of the Southern Regional Conference.

Dr. Mitchell described the "woeful inadequacies" of present police protection in heavily-populated Negro districts and cited the proven value of Negro police in 41 Southern Cities at a meeting of the Atlanta Social Workers' Club.

After his address, some 100 members of the Club passed overwhelmingly a resolution submitted by the American Veterans' Committee calling on Atlanta authorities "to take action for the employment of Negro policemen and policewomen."

Dr. Mitchell pointed out that homicide cases were reduced 60 percent in Miami after that City added Negro policemen to its force. He quoted numerous police chiefs who have lauded Negro policemen's "efficiency," "loyalty" and "valuable service."

Dr. Mitchell's talk was one of three addresses on the needs of Atlanta's Negro community. Walter Paschall, member of the Board of the Atlanta Urban League, cited a League report revealing the City of Atlanta spent $37.80 on education for every Negro pupil as compared with $108.70 for each white pupil in 1941-1942.

He said Fulton County has 18 one-room Negro schools, and one high school has no toilet facilities and no running water.

Mrs. William E. Mitchell, of the Girl Scout Board, described the inadequacies of Negro parks in Atlanta. She pointed out that Atlanta had only one Negro park, and Fulton County none.

Mrs. Mitchell urged co-operation of City and County on proposed Negro parks in Crogman School and Butler Street areas.

She recommended the building of a suburban Negro park near Simpson Road, and also recommended Fulton County spend one-third of its parks bond money on Negro recreation areas.

# Duke Convinced Officers Of Color Needed

## Cites Experience As Former State Prosecutor

Dan Duke candidate for Solicitor General of Fulton County and famed as a Klan-buster while Assistant Attorney General of Georgia under the Arnall administration, favors Negro police for Atlanta.

Duke is quoted in the current edition of "The Atlanta Spirit," official weekly publication of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce whose columnist, Morris W. Macey, interviewed three persons in different walks of life on this "arresting and vital issue confronting Jaycees as civic-spirited Atlantans"

Speaking on the desirability of employment of Negro policemen for duty in the Negro sections of the city, Mr. Duke said:

"My experience as a former prosecutor has convinced me that well trained and competent Negro police officers could detect and forestall criminal conduct on the part of members of their race that white officers would be at a distinct disadvantage in handling.

**FAVORABLE RESULTS**

"I have been studying the results in other Southern cities of comparable size where Negro policemen have been employed, and crimes are fewer and detection and conviction much higher than in our own city. Our refusal to recognize that there is a place for them is proving

of the charters of the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians, Inc., Anti-Negro-Jewish organization.

Others quoted as favoring Negro police in Macey's column, "In This Corner," were Earnest M. Brown, Jr. insurance salesman with Associated Mutuals and Abe Weinstein of Rich's advertising department.

Brown said: "Personally I think it's a good idea, especially in the Negro sections. Savannah put theirs in recently and the idea must be turning out well since Savannah still has them. Negro policemen could mix and obtain information easily in their own sections. This would be a step in the promotion of the welfare of the city, the state, and everyone concerned."

**WANTS HEALTHIER STATE**

It was Duke who first drew up the petitions calling for dissolution

Weinstein was quoted: "My feeling is that if it would ease friction between colored and white, I'm in favor of it. I'm in hopes of a healthier situation between colored and white so that the economic opportunities of both races may be increased in Atlanta and in Georgia. If this is a move in that direction, then I'm for it."

# Police Praised In Crime Drop

Chicago, Ill.

natives took a distinct drop" after native law officers were put on duty.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A Southern Regional Council official said here Wednesday that about 220 Negro policemen are now employed in 41 southern cities, and that having them on duty in Miami saved that city $50,000 in a year through improved law enforcement.

The information was made available by George S. Mitchell, chief executive director of the Council, who pointed out that crime among Negroes has been reduced in the South in communities where Negro officers work. He said that Negro officers cut down crime to the point where the city reported $50,000 saved in treating Negroes injured in criminal activities.

**Chiefs Praise Work**

Mitchell said that police chiefs in many towns are praising the work of Negro officers. He read a report from the New South, monthly magazine of the council, containing comments from chiefs of police in many of the towns, lauding the efficiency in law enforcement of Negro officers. He asserted that many southern cities have proved that Negro policemen are "outstandingly successful in combatting Negro crime."

The council official continued: "Most of us in white circles do not understand how intensely Negro urban communities themselves long for effective law enforcement.

**Cites Complaints**

He said that in some cities Negro businesses are harried by the results of poor law enforcement and Negro citizens are worried by the amount of crime in their neighborhood that goes virtually unpunished.

Mitchell spoke before the Atlanta Social Workers Club. The Southern Regional council, which he represents, is an organization composed of a number of outstanding liberal white southerners and Negroes, devoted to improving race relations and promoting good will.

**Report From Nashville**

A report received by the Defender from Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, told of a native crime problem there until native policemen were employed. The observer writes that "trouble among the

## RALPH McGILL

# Savannah And Negro Policemen

*Ralph McGill is out of the country on a tour of European areas. Due to irregular mail service, his column will be missing from its regular space from time to time during the next few weeks.*

*Today's substitute feature was written by Thomas R. Jones, Secretary to the Mayor of Savannah. Negro policemen were added to the Savannah Police Force several months ago.*

Constitution, Atlanta Ga.

By THOMAS R. JONES

In the Fall of 1946, after John G. Kennedy, Savannah attorney, had agreed to run for Mayor and had been nominated by the Citizens' Progressive League, a committee of leading Negroes composed of ministers, professional people and businessmen called on him for an informal conference, not asking for any political promises, but to determine his views regarding the people of their race who had long been subjected to police brutality and to the evil influences of gambling, juvenile delinquency and slum living accommodations.

Tue. 11-21-47

Mayor Kennedy, raised on a Screven County farm and whose father had all his life felt it a privilege to advise with the Negroes in his community whenever they were perplexed or needed guidance, explained to this committee that it had been his lifetime theory that the best program for their future health, prosperity and happiness would be one in which they were encouraged and permitted to help themselves to do a job for their own people with strong and dependable municipal backing.

A plan for better housing, recreation and playgrounds, increased supervision over sanitation and health; watchful guidance for Negro youth to keep them from pernicious influences, the annihilation of boledo and other lottery and gambling rackets, which were absorbing money needed for family living expenses, and the prevention of crime generally were discussed, it being felt that crime prevention is of more importance than crime punishment.

**Support** The Negro citizens expressed confidence that they had found a man who had an insight into their problems and said that they would support such a man for Mayor of Savannah. They did support him overwhelmingly.

During this conference the question of the appointment of Negro police in Savannah was not mentioned, but was suggested as being desirable as the campaign progressed.

However, Mr. Kennedy, who became Mayor on Jan. 27 of this year, with his Board of Aldermen, gave the matter much study and concluded that the Negro citizens of Savannah could best help themselves through tried and tested members of their own race. Seeking the counsel of the same leaders who had manifested such an interest, nine Negro policemen were selected and given intensive training for these jobs. They were selected for their character and uprightness and for the respect they commanded in the Negro areas. Upon assuming office these men were uniformed and placed in strictly Negro sections of the city. (They do not come into contact with white people, make no arrests of white people and conduct themselves as officers should.)

Because of their color they can obtain firsthand information about racketeering, gambling, vice and liquor violations that a white policemen would find much harder to secure.

11-21-47

**Results** The results of the movement, coupled with the open warfare of the Mayor on racketeering, commercial vice and gambling of all kinds, including the sale of liquor to minors, have created a more wholesome respect and a general feeling of approval for law and its enforcement among both white and colored populations. The Negro policemen assumed their full responsibility and evidenced a determination to make their contribution to law enforcement, to their race and to the public generally.

Although they have been on duty only a few months, boledo, pin ball, policy and other games that had deprived them of their earnings are not heard of any more except in some isolated cases and the slot machines are also disappearing. A plainclothes Negro officer is often necessary to get the evidence on operators of so-called "clubs" and other places of vice.

**Other Duties** The Negro officers help to keep colored boys and girls off the streets at night, look for unsanitary living conditions among their race and report them, study housing conditions generally, working in close harmony with the Health Department of the city, and keep a sharp lookout for gambling or law violation.

From the inception of the plan to its present status, which the Chief of Police pronounces as most satisfactory, there has never been raised a shadow of a racial issue, or any evidence of "uppiness." The general public has conceded that these men can do a better job for themselves than anyone else can do for them, and has agreed it was a wise and beneficial move. Newspapers generally have editorially commended the city administration, and it is felt that Savannah has taken a step forward that will solve many of our problems.

**Self-Help** The Mayor and his Board of Aldermen feel that the move to "help the Negro to help himself" and make him feel that he is a part of the community, giving him opportunity and hope, is a step in the right direction to prevent the spread of Communism or any other ism contrary to good citizenship. The Mayor believes that if the Negroes of our community are treated right they will make better citizens and will vote with the good white people of Savannah in their effort to secure good, clean local government.

# Ga. Deputy of 9 Days Loses Post Because of News Article

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 12-13-47

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Nine days after his appointment as Chatham County's first colored deputy sheriff, the Rev. Lewis L. Scott, minister and lawyer, resigned, effective Jan. 1. Judge D. S. Atkinson refused to give the reason, but it is known that the Rev. Mr. Scott wrote an article outlining his duties.

12-13-47

The news item stated, "my job will be to assist the solicitor general, whose duty is not only to prosecute but also to defend 'with equal vigor the rights and privileges' of all citizens."

"My duties will fall within the last half of that statement, to defend the rights and privileges of colored residents," he explained. He said that will include looking into the background of first offenders and advising the court if they are criminally inclined or not."

# ARTICLE COSTS NEGRO DEPUTY POST IN SOUTH

New York N.Y.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9 (UP)—The Rev. Lewis L. Scott, a preacher and lawyer who nine days ago was appointed Chatham County's first Negro deputy sheriff, has resigned effective Jan. 1, Judge David S. Atkinson of Superior Court revealed today.

Judge Atkinson refused to disclose the reason but it was known that he called Mr. Scott into a long conference after an article appeared in the weekly Negro publication, The Savannah Tribune, under Mr. Scott's name.

In the article, Mr. Scott outlined his duties as a county employe and concluded with the statement "my office hours will be one hour a day—from 9 to 10 A. M."

12-16-47

Mr. Scott wrote that he would assist the solicitor general, whose duty was not only to prosecute but also to defend "with equal vigor the rights and privileges" of all citizens.

"My duties will fall within the last half of that statement, to defend the rights and privileges of the colored people of Chatham County," said the Scott article.

Mr. Scott added that in cases where Negro first offenders were charged with serious crimes "it will be my duty to look into the surroundings and background of the defendants and if convicted they are not criminally inclined to ask the court to set aside their convictions."

## Injury To The Cause

The sudden and untimely resignation of Rev. Lewis L Scott, Negro Baptist minister of Savannah, from the post of Deputy Sheriff of Chatham County, comes as a source of regret to some and to others a matter of rejoicing. A few weeks ago Negroes outside of Savannah hailed the move as a progressive step in the direction of interracial goodwill. But Negroes in Savannah took quite a different view, all of which came to light since Rev. Mr. Scott's resignation last Tuesday.

In an interview with Negro leaders of Savannah who have spearheaded the move for Negro police and better school facilities, the Atlanta World learned that Mr. Scott was appointed Deputy without so much as a word of consultation with any of their number; that his appointment was founded upon a false notion that he possessed leadership influence with Savannah Negroes, which he obviously lacks, that he has become a sort of joke among the better known Negroes of the city, since his notorious endorsement of the dream of the late Senator Bilbo of Mississippi to send Negroes back to Africa, and that they never have or never will place their stamp of approval upon a person like Mr. Scott, who even among the handful of members who belong to his little church, has little or no leadership influence or recognition.

But, in spite of this indifference on the part of Savannah Negroes, it is to be hoped that Rev. Mr. Scott's successor will be an appointee from among some capable Negro leaders and that henceforth, the appointing officers, if they are sincere will consult with Negroes so as to learn from them many of the things so vital for upstanding office holders rather than to trust to chance, which most white people must rely upon in naming Negroes to positions without the advice and consultation of Negro leaders. For in a very real sense, Scott has done the cause of Negro progress great harm, even before he got a chance to render it a service.

## Georgia Negro Deputy Sheriff Resigns Post

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10—(AP)—The Rev. Lewis L. Scott, attorney and Baptist pastor, has resigned from his job as the first Negro deputy sheriff of Chatham Superior Court.

Scott resigned yesterday eight days after his appointment as deputy and bailiff to assist the solicitor general and five days after he published a newspaper article describing his new duties.

Judge David S. Atkinson disclosed Scott's resignation, effective Jan. 1. He did not give the reason, but it was known Scott had conferred with court officials after his article appeared Thursday in The Savannah Courier, a Negro paper.

The article said he would not "pack a gun" or "patrol around the courtroom providing seats for the aged and bringing in a pitcher of water for over-talked attorneys."

He would be mainly concerned, he wrote, with assisting in crime prosecution and defending "with equal vigor the rights and privileges of all the citizens of the county."

He asked for cooperation in a "great program of 'race building,'" and invited visitors to his office from 9 to 10 a.m. or "otherwise by appointment."

## Negro Deputy, One-Time Bilbo Supporter, Quits

SAVANNAH, Ga.— (SNS) —The Rev. Mr. Lewis L. Scott, Baptist minister here and one-time admirer and supporter of the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo's dream of a "back-to-Africa" movement for American Negroes, gave up his new appointment to the post of Deputy Sheriff of Chatham County Tuesday. His resignation will become effective on January 1.

Immediate explanation for the sudden action by Rev. Scott could not be obtained late Wednesday. But it is believed that he gave up under administrative pressure following publication of a news story in the Savannah Tribune, in which he is alleged to have outlined his plans for carrying on of the duties of his new office. In the article, appearing under his name, Rev. Scott's statement concluded with a statement that his office hours will extend from 9 to 10 a.m.—one hour.

Scott, whose appointment to the new position lacked the backing of Negro leaders as well as the Negro public sentiment, declared that he would assist the Solicitor-General, whose duty it was to prosecute as well as demand with equal vigor the rights and privileges of all citizens. 'My duties will fall within the last half of that statement," he wrote. "To defend the rights and privileges of the colored people of Chatham County.

A number of other wind-jamming statements were made by the divine, obviously for the purpose of publicity seeking. Scott was appointed to the post of deputy by Superior Court Judge David S. Atkinson.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-17

**TO UPHOLD THE LAW**—Shown above are nine police officers recently appointed by Mayor John G. Kennedy of Savannah, Ga. Left to right, John A. White, Leroy Wilson, William Malone, Frank Mullino, Howard J. Davis, Milton Hall, James Neeley, Edward Gray Jr., Stepney Houston and Lieutenant Ward, who is in charge. Sat. 5-17-47

# NINE NEGROES JOIN SAVANNAH POLICE

New York, N.Y. Times

**First to Serve in Georgia, They Win Commendation and Reflect Political Change**

36 Thur. 6-26-47

By JOHN C. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAVANNAH, (Ga.), June 25—Nine Negro policemen, the first ever appointed in Georgia, have been patrolling their beats here for the past six weeks.

Against a turbulent background of state-wide political conflict on the issue of white supremacy, the Savannah experiment in bettering communal race relations has progressed so satisfactorily that its opponents now largely concede that Negro policemen "are here to stay."

Their appointment stemmed from two main factors: a desire to improve law enforcement in the Negroe section of the community and political recognition of the right of Negroes to vote in primary election campaigns under a 1944 ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

A significant point in the experiment is that Chatham County, which contains Savannah, was one of the few heavily populated urban counties to support the late Eugene Talmadge, who campaigned for Governor on a white supremacy platform. Thur. 6-26-47

**Growth of Negro Strength**

Despite the Talmadge strength in this area, last fall the electorate swept to victory the Citizens Progressive League in Savannah's municipal elections, with Negroes casting about one-third of the vote. Both factions had assured Negroes that they would receive representation in city government.

Although the Citizens Progressive League now appears to have lost considerable of its popularity among white citizens because of other issues. it is generally felt that any successful opposition must promise more recognition for Negroes.

Even many supporters of the late Governor's son, Herman Talmadge, feel that no white primary measure can be drawn that will be upheld by Federal courts and that Negro voting in primary elections must be taken into consideration for the future.

Negro leaders feel that the time favors their efforts to establish a political balance of power as displayed last week in Macon when Negro votes elected a mayoralty candidate who had strongly opposed the Talmadge group.

**Exemplars for Race in South**

On May , last, nine Negro patrolmen, three of them college graduates, two with college training and the others high school graduates, went on duty.

They had been trained in secret by white policemen and Negro leaders who urged them to "remember to make good for the white people who stuck their necks out for you and for the benefit of the members of your race all over the South."

The nine men were asked not to wear their uniforms while shopping off duty on the city's main streets so that "political enemies" could not start rumors that Negro policemen were seen patrolling in white areas. Thur. 6-26-47

They also were instructed to arrest white people in the Negro section if a violation was of "an emergency nature," but aht if it concerned "a developing incident" they were to summon radio cars manned by white policemen.

**Praised by Judge and Pastor**

Judge Emanuel Lewis of Recorder's Court, one of the organizers of the Citizens Progressive League, estimates that the Negro patrolmen nave brought about fifty cases before him.

The Negro policemen wear their uniforms in court. Their presentation of evidence has been on a par with that of any rookie policeman, according to Judge Lewis, who commended one of them for excellent police work in preventing a domestic quarrel from developing into an injury or death.

The Rev. Ralph Mark Gilbert, pastor of the First African Baptist Church here and president of the State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the reaction to the patrolmen among white and Negro residents had been "very fine."

"There has been a sense of belonging to the community for Negroes," he said. "It has resulted in a pride in citizenship, a real interest in civic life. You could see it at once in the precinct meetings we hold."

One of the Negro policemen, William J. Day, 35 years old, father of two children and a graduate of Georgia State College, said that "people here have treated us just swell."

He said that several of the policemen had been commended for good work and that he believed several crimes had been prevented because "people seek us out." He also said that white storekeepers in the Negro section had expressed satisfaction. Thur. 6-26-47

The Negro policemen receive $170 a month. They work eight hours a day, with a day off when they switch from night to day duty.

# Negro Police Requested for Colored Area

The Police Committee of City Council Wednesday night "filed for consideration" a proposal that the city employ Negro policemen to patrol its colored sections.

Termed a "guide to better citizenship, and better law and order among the city's Negro population," the proposal was brought before the Committee by a group of Atlanta Negro leaders.

Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College and spokesman for the group told members of the Committee that use of Negroes as police officers was no longer in an experimental stage, and the arrangement had proved satisfactory in 44 other Southern cities now using them.

Mays also told the Committee that, in the opinion of his group, Negro policemen would aid materially in reducing the excessively high ratio of homicides and other crimes among Negroes in Atlanta. In addition, he said, law enforcement officers of their own race would tend to reduce frustration among Negroes.

The Committee also voted to postpone trial of Patrolman Ernest H. Haines until Sept. 10. Haines, now under suspension on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer," and "violation of police rules and regulations" in connection with a shooting affray June 5, in which Henry A. Raines, Jr., was wounded, was scheduled to be tried at Wednesday's meeting.

In cxecutive session, Alderman Ed A. Gilliam asked Police Chief Herbert Jenkins why details on such "serious crimes as murder" could not be withheld from the press until the crime had been solved. Jenkins explained it had been the policy of the Department for many years to refrain from "hiding information from the newspapers." No action was taken, however.

In other actions, the Committee:

1. Granted a permit to Nossof Kiamy, Commander of Dogwood Post No. 872, Veterans of Foreign Wars, to solicit funds to finance a club building with a teen-age canteen and playground.

2. Voted to make Brittain Drive a one-hour parking zone on a stretch behind Grant Field.

3. Referred to the Traffic Department a request by Mayor Hartsfield for additional traffic lights on thoroughfares leading into Atlanta from suburban areas, with instructions to report back at the next meeting.

4. Voted to allow package-beer dealers to pay the $120 license fee in order that they might continue to ice beer for package sale. Package dealers will not be allowed to sell beer for consumption on the premises under the plan, however.

5. Voted to ask the Finance Committee of Council to consider granting an "ordinance pension" of $30 to Eliza Baldwin, old Negro matron, who has been unable to work recently. The aged Negro, a veteran city employee is not covered by Civil Service.

6. Voted to make Seminole Avenue from Butler Street to Hilliard Street; McDaniel Street to Peters Street to past Arthurs Auburn Avenue on foot at all times; Decent Street; and many others.

L. C. HENDERSON.

Atlanta.

Negro policemen had these sections on foot to prevent a few of the street corners almost afraid to walk because of so many fights and so much profanity. Sat. 7-26-47

Why Negro Policemen Rookies Doing Excellent Job, Editor Says

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

If we had the officers of the Constitution: Some people are afraid to walk by some corners because of so many fights and so much profanity. Sat. 7-26-47

Why Negro Policemen Rookies Doing Excellent Job,

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# Community Says

## Appointments Reflect Political Change In Area

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(ANP)— The first Negro policement ever to be appointed in the state were the subjects of commendation here last week. According to white and colored community leaders, the nine rookie policemen added to the city's police force six weeks ago have displayed some excellent police work and are showing creditable proof that Savannah's experiment in bettering communal race relations has progressed to a great degree.

Last month the nine rookies came out of training and were placed on duty in the Negro section. Three are college graduates, two have college training and the remainder are high school graduates. They had been trained in secret by white patrolmen and were remind ed by Negro leaders to "remember to make good for the white people who stuck their necks out for and for the benefit of the members of your race all over the south."

Their orders when going on duty were to arrest white people, in the colored community only if a violation was of "an emergency nature," but that if it concerned a "devloping incident," "to summon radio cars manned by white policemen. Wed. 7-2-47

**LEWIS COMMENT**

Just how good are their duties was told by Judge Emanuel Lewis of recorder's court, and one of the organizers of the Citizens Progressive league. He estimated that 50 cases had been brought before him by the Negro policemen, and asserted that their presentation of evidence has been on par with that of any rookie policemen. Recently he commended one of the group for the excellent police work done to prevent a domestic quarrel from developing into an injury or death.

They have been asked not to wear their uniforms while shopping off duty on the city's main streets, in order that "political enemies" might not be able to circulate rumors that Negro policemen were seen patrolling white areas. They do however, wear their uniforms in court.

The reaction to the colored police men by white and Negro residents has been "very fine," according to the Rev. Ralph Mark Gilbert, pastor of First African Baptict church and president of the state N. A A C. P. group.

**CITIZENSHIP PRIDE**

"There has been a sense of belonging to time community for Negroes," he said. "It has resulted in a pride in citizenship, a real interest in civic life. You could see it at once in the precinct meetings we hold"

William J. Day, 35-year-old father of two children and one of the policemen, said that "people here have treated us just civeil." He revealed that several of the policemen had been commended for good work and said that many crimes had been prevented because "people seek us out." He also said that white storekeeper in the Negro community were satisfied with their presence. He is a graduate of Georgia State College.

The rookie cops receive $170 a month, work eight hours a day, with a day off when they switch from night to day duty.

The story behind the appointment of these nine patrolmen reliefs. Two factors are said to have lifets. Two factors are said to have caused this: a desire to improve law enforcement in the Negro section of the community and to give political recognition of the right of Negroes to vote in primary election campiagns under a 1944 ruling of the U. S. Supreme court. Wed.

**"TALMADGE" COUNTY** 7-2-47

What makes the experiment so significant is that Chatham county, which contains Savannah, was one of the few heavily populated urban sections which supported the late Eugene Talmadge for the governorship on a white supremacy platform. Last fall, the Talmadge faction fell before the Citizens Progressive league in the municipal elections, with Negroes casting about one-third of the vote. Both factions had assured the group that they would receive repre sentation in the city government.

The Citizens league now appears to have lost most of its popularity with white citizens because of oth er issues, but it is generally felt that any successful opposition must promise more recognition for Negroes.

Wed. 7-2-47

One point stands out, and that is many supporters of Herman Talmadge, feel that no white primary measure can be drawn that will be upheld by federal courts and that Negro voting must be taken into consideration in the future.

# Negro Policemen Succeed in Savannah

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

It affords some consolation to the much-abused South that periodicals in other sections, in the majority of instances, are as eager to praise our progress as to decry our provincialism.

Thurs. 7-3-47

The New York Times, for example, a recognized leader in the journalistic field, frequently commends editorially developments indicative of progress in this area. Thus a recent issue takes note of the fact that nine Negro patrolmen have been added to the Savannah police force.

"There are political reasons for this reform," comments the Times. "Negroes cast about one-third of the vote in the last municipal election. John N. Popham reports to this newspaper from Savannah that 'even many supporters of the late Governor's son, Herman Talmadge, feel that no white primary measure can be drawn that will be upheld by the Federal Courts and that Negro voting in primary elections must be taken into consideration for the future.' But politics is not the whole story. White citizens of Savannah have wanted to right the obvious injustices under which their Negro fellow citizens labor. The new Negro policemen were trained by white officers who instilled in them a sense of their peculiar responsibility, to the public and to their own race. In the six weeks they have served they have made a good record. They may be pioneers in a Southern-inspired, Southern-supported reform which will bring a great improvement in interracial relations." Thurs. 7-3-47

The success of the Savannah experiment should not have been startling. Other Southern cities have made good use of Negro policemen for years. Indeed, it should be a matter of some humiliation to those of us who think of Atlanta as the leader in the South's parade of progress that it has allowed so many other municipalities to take the step beforehand.

Negro policemen, properly trained before being stationed in all-Negro neighborhoods, are preventing crime and saving money in numerous Southern cities. How much longer will Atlanta allow its shortsightedness to put off this long-indicated reform?

# Ga. Hails First Colored Officers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

## Savannah Experiment Wins Judge's Praise

Sat. 7-5-47

## NINE APPOINTED

## Can Arrest Whites in Emergency Cases

SAVANNAH, Ga. — High commendation from leaders of both races has followed in the wake of the appointment of nine colored police officers here seven weeks ago — the first such appointment in Georgia.

Of much significance is the fact that Chatham County in which Savannah is located, was one of the few heavily populated urban counties to support the late Eugene Talmadge who campaigned for Governor on a "white supremacy" platform.

**Can Arrest Whites**

The colored officers were instructed not to wear their uniforms while shopping off duty on the main streets, so that "political enemies" could not start rumors that they were seen patroling in white areas. Sat. 7-5-47

They were also instructed to arrest white people in the colored section if violation of the law was of an "emergency nature," but, if it concerned "a developing incident," they are to summon radio cars manned by white officers.

**Judge's Tribute**

The appointments came through the Citizens' Progressive League whose candidates swamped the Talmadge machine in the municipal elections last fall, when colored people cast one-third of the total votes.

Judge Emanuel Lewis of Recorder's Court, one of the organizers of the League, said the new officers have brought some 50 cases before him.

"Their presentation of evidence has been on a par with that of any rookie policeman," he asserted.

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta 1/4

# Negro Policemen

Editor Constitution: What is the objection of having Negro policemen to patrol the Negro section of Atlanta? Sun. 7-27-47

It would not only curb so many Negroes murdering each other but will also give the white policemen a better chance to catch some of these criminals that are attacking and killing their own. The City Council and right thinking people of Atlanta had better Stop, Think, Look and Listen before the job gets so large that they can't handle it.

PEARL HENDERSON.

Atlanta

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

# 1st Negro Deputy Is Sworn in At Savannah

Sun. 11-25-47

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24 — (AP) — The Rev. L. L. Scott Monday was sworn in as the first Negro deputy sheriff attached to the superior court of Chatham County. He will serve as bailiff in the office of the Solicitor General.

Constitution

Scott was sworn in by Judge David S. Atkinson at exercises in the Superior Court. He was appointed by the judge upon the recommendation by the Grand Jury, which made the proposal after consultation with the Solicitor General. Sun. 11-25-47

Judge Atkinson told the appointee that with his intelligence and ability he probably would rise above the job in a few years. Atlanta, Ga.

The new deputy is a minister and a member of the Bar. He is pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Negro.

Policemen (Illinois)

# GOVERNOR GREEN NAMES 2 CHICAGOANS AS STATE COPS

Defender, Chicago, Ill. sat. 11-1-47

Announcement was made late last week that Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois has named two Chicagoans to the state police, bringing to four the total number of Negroes on the state force.

The new troopers, Robert Campbell and E. Dennis, left Sunday for Springfield for a course of training which they were expected to complete about November 7. At the conclusion of the training period they will be assigned duties at the fourth district headquarters, located at 139th and Cicero.

Campbell has been engaged in the retail grocery business and Dennis, a veteran, has been studying optometry.

Policemen (Kentucky)

# 11 PATROLMEN ARE PROMOTED

Louisville, Ky. Defender

(36 KY) Sat. 6-21-47

## Detective Reinstated, Policeman Fired

Eleven patrolmen, two of them Negroes, were sworn in as police sergeants Tuesday morning in brief ceremonies held in the office of Safety Director Joseph Murphy. Official announcement of the appointments was made last Friday. Sat. 6-21-47

The two Negro sergeants, both of whom have more than three years service with the city police force, are William H. Hughes, 2809 W. Chestnut, and Herron A. Clark, 2216 Cedar. Others promoted were Odas L. Cole, 214 Claremont; Carlyle D. Chamberlain, 1313 Olive; James W. Bibb, 2137 N. Western Parkway; Charles D. Oldham, 1413 Airway ct.; George W. Tunstall Jr., 3714 Taylor blvd.; Logan S. Moore, 1302 Highland; Everett R. Archer, 812 S. 35th st.; Clarence B. Conklin, 3669 Powell, and Dolph Hilton, 534 Evelyn.

**Sydnor Dismissed**

The Safety Director also disclosed last Friday that Patrolman James A. Sydnor, 1723 Hale, had been dismissed from the force. Reasons for the dismissal were listed as "conduct unbecoming an officer," but sources close to the Safety Director's office said the action was taken as a result of a misuse of funds charged against the policeman. He allegedly collected $6 for a floral design in April for the deceased father of Sgt. Herron Clark, but reportedly spent only $2.

Meanwhile Patrolman James A. Huggins was reinstated Monday as a detective with the Second District to replace Thomas Spalding, who was transferred to park duty.

# Policeman Becomes Santa Claus For Man He Caught Stealing Food

Montgomery

## Grocer, Judge Also Help Out

Journal & Guide

Indianapolis, Dec. 23 (U.P.)—Jacques Durham, a Negro patrolman, was walking his beat last night when he saw a man dash out of a grocery store, followed by another man shouting: "Stop that man, he didn't pay for his groceries."

Norfolk, Va.

Durham fired twice into the air. The fleeing man slipped on the ice. His box of groceries spilled on the sidewalk.

To Durham it looked like just another robbery. He took his prisoner, identified as Walter Ballard, 35, a welder, to jail and started home.

Sat. 12-27-47

**Visits Ballard Home.**

But the story Ballard had related on the way to jail kept popping up in Durham's mind. He turned around and dropped by the modest two-room apartment where Ballard lived. There he found Mrs. Darlene Ballard, 29, sitting up with a 3-year-old sick baby. A boy, David, 7, was asleep on a davenport.

Gradually, Durham fitted the pieces of the story together. The Ballards came here a year ago from Cleveland, where Ballard owned a garage and was doing well.

Norfolk, Va.

But hard luck hit the family when they arrived here. Ballard was out of work for weeks, first because of pneumonia, then by burns from a torch.

**Tried to Build House.**

He tried to build a house in his spare time, but his illness hampered progress. Winter set in, and the Ballards were still in their expensive two-room apartment. A lot of doctor bills were unpaid.

Journal & Guide

Last night, the policeman learned, Ballard spent $4 of his last $6 to pay a doctor who told him that the baby needed hospital attention.

With $2 in his pocket, Ballard went shopping. He knew he couldn't buy presents, but he hoped to take home some candy for the kids. But the two $1 bills went for a basket of staples. As Ballard waited to pay, the clerk walked down to the far end of the counter.

Norfolk, Va.

"It looked so easy," Ballard said later. "I just ran out the door. And I still had $2 for the kids."

Wed. 12-24-47

**Has Ballard Released.**

The policeman went back to the jail, had Ballard released in his custody, and slipped him $10. Today, Ballard appeared in court to face a petit-larceny charge, but when Judge Alex Clark asked for the complaining witness, grocer Lloyd Stanford said he didn't want to press charges. Durham then stepped forward and said that it was Ballard's first arrest and that he wasn't the kind to steal "unless he had to."

Wed. 12-24-47

Judge Clark withheld judgment and told Ballard to go back to work. When Ballard got home tonight, his wife told him Patrolman Durham had been there and taken the baby, Diana, to a hospital for clinical observation.

On the kitchen table stood a huge basket of groceries and candy. The card said it was from grocer Lloyd Stanford "with my compliments."

36 1947

Policemen (Louisiana)

# 4th Orleanian Qualifies For N. O. Police Force

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

Otis Fisher, 1232 S. Dorgenois St., this week became the fourth person to be approved by the local department of civil service, and qualified for duty as patrolman in the local police department.

Fisher was notified by civil service officials to take a physical examination on Tuesday, Jan. 28. Fisher stated that he was told following the physical check-up that he had "three bad teeth," however he was given an approved certificate which indicated that he had successfully passed the examination. Sat. 2-1-47

Last week, Ernest P. Raphael, 4727 Camp St., underwent similar formalities and came out successfully qualified for police duty. He became the third war veteran so qualified. James L. Russell, 2711 Dryades St., and Herwald Price, 1825 Leonidas St., were the first to pass.

With the four men qualified, all action now rests with the police department. As yet the Superintendent of Police and the Mayor's Office have failed to commit themselves on the possibility of appointing Negro police officers.

A number of organizations, which include the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the NAACP and the Louisiana Veterans Organization, have constantly been behind this effort.

About two months ago the Louisiana Veterans Organization requested action on the part of Mayor Morrison. The Mayor notified them that he had referred their letter to the Superintendent of Police. As yet they have received no aeknowledgment of this letter. Earl Mitchell, executive secretary of the LVO, informed the press this week that on Jan. 8 they sent a tracer letter to the Superintendent of Police requesting acion on police appoinments. Mitchel stated, "As before, the letter has been ignored."

# Negro Men Take Women's Place On Baltimore Force

Black Dispatch
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, — (ANP) —Two Negro women were dropped from the park police department here last week in favor of two Negro men, who will be named at a later date. Sat. 5-10-47

Prior to the employment of Misses Velma Croxton and Geraldine Bush as policewomen, Negroes were banned from the park police force. The two women patrolled the Lafayette square area, but were dropped because Park Police Capt. Gaeng is opposed to women police officers.

A delegation of interested ministers, headed by the Rev. Wilbur Waters, urged the retention of the policewomen, but the park board voted to dismiss them with two week's salary. Park Commissioner Edward Dowzan recommended that two colored men be admitted to the police park school at once. Sat. 5-10-47

The delegation, which included the local NAACP executive secretary, accepted the park board's willingness to employ two Negro police officers on what was once an all-white law enforcement body.

Policemen (Missouri)

# PROMOTED TO CORPORALS IN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.

Fri. 7-4-47

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

The Board of Police Commissioners Monday announced the promotions of members of the Metropolitan Police Department to the rank of corporal. Above are shown six of those who were elevated to the new office in the department, which carries an increase in salary, a corporal badge and two stripe chevrons. The recognition was gained by outstanding work in their individual departments. They are, left to right: Fri. 7-4-47

Gubert Carter and John Griggs, detective bureau with the bureau 13 and 12 years respectively; James Wintersmith and James Taylor, special officers with 9th District 4½ and 10 years, respectively; Sam Kaiser and Tom Brooks, juvenile officer 4 years and 4 years.

## Detective Cook Is Promoted To A Sergeant

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

Fri. 6-27-47

Detective James Cook was among the seventeen members of the Metropolitan Police Department promoted to sergeants announced by the Board of Police Commissioners. Cook has been in the department nearly thirteen years during which time he has made an outstanding record as a police officer.

Recently he arrested a man whom he saw from a street car from a description given of him in a criminal report. He was wanted in two southern cities for kidnap and robbery. He aided in rounding up three suspects in a holdup shooting through a laundry mark on a pair of coveralls and nabbed two men acting suspicious who were found to be carrying loaded automatic pistols. Fri. 6-27-47

## Six Patrolmen Attain Rank Of Corporal

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Sat. 7-5-47

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS — Only six Negro patrolmen were promoted to the new rank of corporal out of 191 promotions, it was announced here last week.

This completes the current shakeup in the Metropolitan Police Department with seven promotions given Negro officers. James Cook was promoted to the rank of sergeant a week ago, bringing the number of Negro sergeants to four.

Out of the corporal promotions, two officers in the juvenile division were raised in rank. They were Thomas Brooks and Samuel Kaiser.

Others made corporal were: James Taylor, John Griggs, Guybert Carter and James Wintersmith. Sat. 7-5-47

Since his promotion, Sgt. Cook has nabbed three robbers, clearing up two different cases. Cited as one of the city's best detectives, Sgt. Carter has a record of cleaning up 16 cases in the last four months. These cases involved a kidnapping to a first degree robbery. The sergeant has been on the force since 1939.

Policemen (New York)

# GOTHAM'S 1ST NEGRO POLICE CAPTAIN

ACTING CAPT. EMANUEL KLINE

**Pioneer New York police officer, who is shown at his desk in the old 104th st. station after he was promoted from a lieutenant. He is attached to the Youth Squad of the 4-A Detective District. This is the first time in the history of the city that a Negro has been made a Police Captain.**

# Pair Made Third-Class Detectives for Daring

## Officers on Force Only 15 and 5 Months Respectively, Nab Felon in Mass Break

NEW YORK — As a result of their daring action in capturing one of the ring-leaders of the nine felons who escaped from Raymond Street jail, recently, two young Brooklyn rookie cops were advanced to third-grade detectives and put to work in the bureau at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre St., last Wednesday.

The fearless officers, who without waiting for a squad to aid them, burst into the Dean Street hideout of Anthony Abbandola, 28, and placed him under custody, were Patrolman George Lewis, 31, 15 months on the force, and Probationary Patrolman Charles J. Pierson, 26, with five months experience.

Pierson was still wearing civilian clothes and a police armband. The lieutenant-in-charge of the 77th Precinct out of which the officers worked, told the AFRO their promotion and transfer were rewards for their good work.

### Competence Cited

"They are both very competent men," he declared, advising, "They're still working on the loose ends of this case." Two other escapees have already been captured as a result of their arrest of Abbandola.

Their captive was one of nine men who escaped from the Raymond Street jail on Jan. 2. He is said to be the convict who sawed the iron bars that made the mass escape possible, after all the escapees had visited the jail physician on pretense of being ill.

The patrolmen went to an apartment in the first-floor rear at 2030 Dean St., on a tip given by a woman that one of the escaped convicts was there.

### Apartment Arsenal

Upon "bursting in" on the apartment, they found a card game going on, fugitive Abbandola, being one of the players. He offered no resistance and submitted willingly to the two officers.

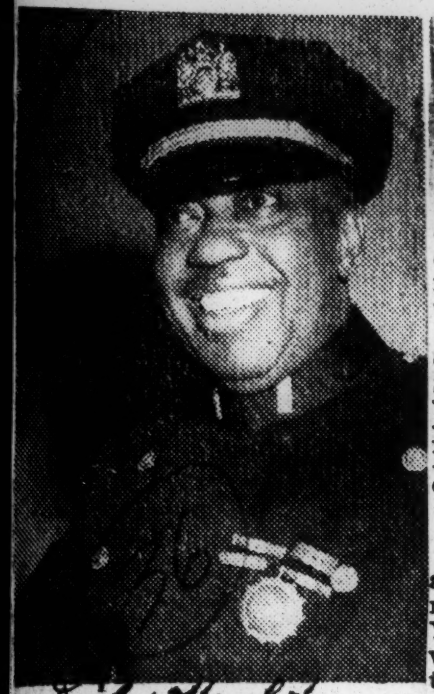
They took him first to their own precinct at Atlantic Ave., and later to the 88th Precinct at 298 Classon Ave. Later search of the apartment revealed, among other things, an automatic pistol, a blackjack, and a drug kit and morphine needle.

### Others Implicated

Implicated in the case on the charge of aiding a fugitive is James Thomas, in whose apartment Abbandola was caught.

Also held for questioning is a man known as "Sam," who is said to have arranged the hideout for the fugitive; and Mrs. Harriet Shepherd, who is said to have been the woman who informed the officers where the fugitive was sheltered.

**PERMANENT NOW—Thomas O. Swangin, 25 Nesbitt St., sworn in last week as lone member of his race in a group of 98 new Newark policemen, gets big send-off from Director John B. Keenan (right) and Chief Philip Sebold, who retired on Friday. Formerly temporary policeman, he's World War II veteran and father of two children. He attended Seton Hall College two and a half years.**



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FIRST NEGRO CAPTAIN OF "THE FINEST"—NEW YORK—The oldest Negro member of the New York police department in point of service, Lt. Emanuel Kline (above) achieved another distinction yesterday when he was advanced to the rank of acting captain by Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander. Lt. Kline, who is 54, was appointed to the department in 1920. He is the first of his race in the city's history to attain a captain's rank. On February 1, when the promotion order becomes effective, Kline will assume command of youth squad in the 6th Harlem District—(INP). Wed. 1-29-47

# WALLANDER SEEKS TO CREATE NEW JOB

The Times
New York, N.Y.

## Will Ask Funds for Chief of Detectives, With Mitchell Likely to Fill Post

Fri. 1-24-47

Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander said yesterday he would ask the Board of Estimate on Monday for appropriations to create a new post, Chief of Detectives, and appoint four additional inspectors, four deputy inspectors and seven captains. He announced also the advancement of Lieut. Emanuel Kline to acting captain. Lieutenant Kline is the first Negro in the department to attain this rank.

If the new post is created it is believed that Assistant Chief Inspector George P. Mitchell, now in command of the detective division, will be named Chief of Detectives. Assistant Chief Inspector John J. O'Connor, in charge of Bronx and Queens detectives, it was said, will move up to Chief Mitchell's spot.

Commissioner Wallander said he would appoint 600 additional patrolmen on Feb. 1. This would leave only 100 names on the police civil service list, it was said. The commissioner is also expected to make several more captains before the captains' list expires on Feb. 8.

Captain Kline, who was in charge of the Youth Squad in the Sixth Division, will command the Youth Squad in both West and East Harlem. He is married and lives at 211 West 149th Street. He entered the service May 5, 1920.

### Wallander Lauds Kline

Commissioner Wallander, who addressed a dinner meeting last night at the Harlem branch of the Y.M.C.A., 180 West 135th Street, which was held in the interest of the campaign to raise funds for improving the boys' department, praised Captain Kline and called him an inspiration to Harlem youth.

He also said that Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle had proved his value to New York during his years of service to the Police Department and in his present position. He lauded also Patrolmen George Lewis and Charles J. Pierson, who were promoted Tuesday for the arrest of Anthony Abbandola, fugitive from Brooklyn city prison, as being of the "right caliber." The Times

Commissioner Wallander asked for the cooperation of the people of Harlem, and said that he was "just as much interested in Harlem as in any other part of the city." He denied that Harlem was roped off against white people, and said that there were no "deadlines as we used to have in the old days." New York, N.Y.

"Harlem gets no more special policing than the population warrants," he continued. He said that Harlem did not have a concentration of night life or industry and as a residential area received police attention in proportion to its needs. Fri. 1-24-47

### Praises Youth Program

Commissioner Wallander said that the building of a program for youth in Harlem was a step in the right direction. "It is most noteworthy," he said, "because in the long run it will help us reduce juvenile delinquency." He said that boys "with their eyes fixed on a basketball or a baseball will have little or no time to think of wrongdoing." Fri. 1-24-47

He said that a great part of his own youth had been spent in a "Y," and said that he was sure that Mayor O'Dwyer also would endorse any move to improve the facilities for boys' work in Harlem. Commissioner Battle, who is chairman of the committee seeking to raise $95,000 for the renovation and refurnishing of the old "Y" headquarters at 181 West 135th Street, asked for greater public support in "showing the better side of Harlem life."

## GETS POLICE PROMOTION

The Times
Fri. 1-24-47

Acting Capt. Emanuel Kline

# N.Y. Town Gets 1st Negro Police Officer

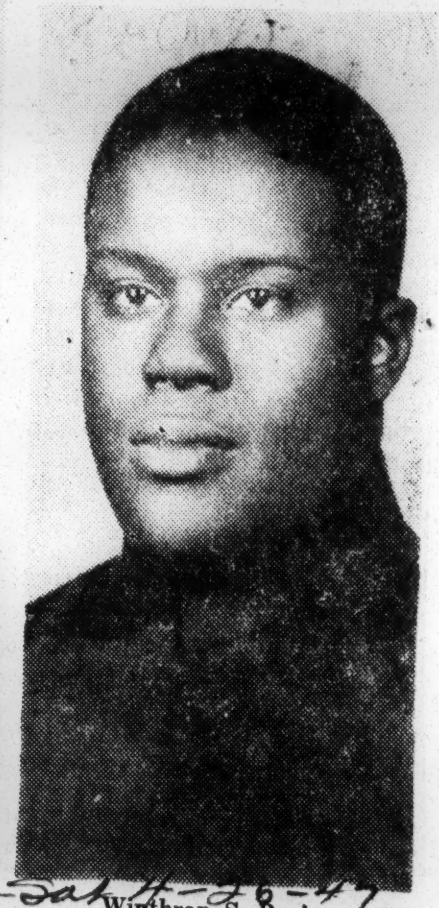
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

PEEKSKILL, N.Y. — Duties as the first Negro on the police force here were assumed last week by Charles H. Bolden, 29 year-old college graduate now working on his Master's degree in physical education. Sat 8-9-47

The appointment by Mayor Ralph F. Hopkins is a temporary one from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, but it is considered likely that it will become permanent. Bolden was an Army warrant officer.

## POLICE HEROES HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Jack Chason



Winthrop S. Paris
The New York Times

New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Sat 4-26-47

# 547 POLICE CHOSEN FOR MERIT AWARDS

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

## Honor Brings Extra Credit in Examination for Sergeant

## —2 Cited Posthumously

Sat 4-26-47

To benefit men competing today in an examination for promotion to sergeant, Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander announced yesterday that departmental merit awards had been granted to 547 members of the force.

The citations carry extra credit ranging from one and one-quarter points for honorable mention to one-quarter of a point for excellent police duty. Nine men received honorable mention while two others were accorded that distinction posthumously.

The promotion examination, for which 7,428 men have filed, will be held in seven high schools. The added credit can lift a successful candidate several places on the list but is of no value if he fails to attain passing grade.

New York Times

### Names Go on Tablet

The two men cited posthumously, Patrolmen Winthrop S. Paris and Jack Chason, will have their names placed on the tablet at Police Headquarters.

Patrolman Paris, a Negro, was fatally wounded in a pistol duel with a man attempting to break into an apartment at 936 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, on March 11. Paris, who was off duty and in his own apartment on the same floor, answered cries of help and exchanged several shots with the thief, wounding him mortally.

Patrolman Chason was slain balking a robbery, and, like Paris, he killed his man. The incident took place on April 4 in a store at 1513 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The policeman, assigned to the Gates Avenue station, was in the rear of the store when the armed robber entered. When the patrolman emerged from the back room the bandit opened fire. The patrolman returned it. Both were killed instantly. Sat 4-26-47

### Honorable Mention

The nine others awarded honorable mention are: Detectives Edward J. Haran and Peter A. Vandergrift of the Simpson Street station; Patrolmen Abraham Yudenfriend, West 123d Street, Bernard D. Manion, West 100th Street, George J. Neilsen, Oak Street, James V. Williams and Eugene L. Basco, West Sixty-eighth Street, and George A. Bailey, Twentieth Detective District, Brooklyn, East.

The award of exceptional merit was granted to eighteen men, 161 received commendations, 198 were cited for meritorious police duty and 159 for excellent police duty.

For "highly intelligent police work" in recovering the bodies of Homer and Langley Collyer, cita- tions of meritorious police duty were awarded to Lieuts. Edward M. Reedy and John R. Hudson of the Emergency Service Division; Acting Detective Lieut. Thomas C. Renaghan of the West 123d Street squad; Detectives John J. Loughery, Joseph A. Whitmore and Christopher Mulcahy of the West 123d Street squad, and the following patrolmen of Emergency Squad B: Detectives John J. Lyons, Missing Persons Bureau; Detectives John J. McAdam, Thomas J. Tighe, Joseph B. Niebuhr and Richard W. Finnin.

## New York Detective Honored

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Detective George T. Booker of the New York City Police Department beams as Mayor William O'Dwyer pins the Department's Combat Cross on his manly chest during ceremonies at City Hall, last week. Detective Booker was the only living Negro member of the City's force honored for the performance of extraordinary deeds of bravery at imminent personal peril during the year 1946. On April 24, 1946, the officer encountered a wanted suspect who immediately fired two shots point blank at him. He returned the gunman's fire, wounded him, disarmed him and subsequently took him to headquarters where it was found that he had a record of eight previous arrests. (PHOTO BY CHICK SOLOMON.) Sat. 2-15-47

## Now They're Detectives

# Promote Officers In Daring Arrest

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 2-1-42

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—As the result of their arrest of Anthony Abbandola, 28, leading figure in the sensational Raymond Street Jail break of Jan. 2, two rookie patrolmen are being promoted to third-grade detectives, Commissioner Wallander has announced.

The officers, Patrolman George Lewis, fifteen months on the force, and Charles J. Pierson, probationary patrolman, five months on the force, both operating out of the Liberty Avenue Station, went to the apartment of James Thomas, 2030 Dean Street, on a tip from a woman who said that a suspicious character known as "Abba" was staying there. Sat. 2-1-47

Abbandola was arrested at about 11:30 Monday evening of last week, while he was sitting at a card table in the first-floor apartment of Thomas. He submitted to arrest without a sign of fight and was carried to the Atlantic Avenue Station and then to his own place on Classon Avenue where police found an automatic pistol, a blackjack, morphine needle and a drug kit.

Police allege that Abbandola admitted engineering the break and that it was he who sawed through the bars of the prison with a saw smuggled him by another prisoner, Carmine Emmino, who in turn received it from his girl friend.

# Former New York Policeman Linguist And Guard At UN

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

Ent. 8-2-47

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (ANP) —George B. Hendricks, a product of the schools of Atlantic City and New York, is making an outstanding reputation for his courtesy and linguistic ability [illegible] security guard to the United Na[illegible]ake Success.

Interviewed while on duty at his post this week, he stated that he was formerly a provisional appointee on the police force of New York where he served two years after his return from overseas as a merchant marine. He also served five years at the Grand Central Annex postoffice as clerk. His appointment to UN in his present capacity was made on the recommendation of the New York Police department.

The tall athlete, said that he was a graduate of the DeWitt Clinton High School of New York and had attended New York university and City college in a pre-law course

**SECURITY OF GROUNDS**

His job is the security of the grounds looking after the personal property of the various delegates of some 55 nations (whom he is able to greet in eight different languages, directing public traffic to meetings and other United Nations facilities.

Mr. Hendricks deemed his post with the United Nations one of the most valuable opportunities for advancement and intellectual progress he had encountered on an international basis. The security guard-linguist further indicated that Frank Begley, his superior officer and director of maintenance and engineering service, "was one of the fairest and most impartial men to his evployees he had ever had the pleasure of working with."

This week the young interviewers picture appeared on the back of the 'United Nations Weekly Bulletin,' 'which circulates all over the world in English, French and Spanish.

## NEGRO ON POLICE FORCE

Times, New York, N.Y.

First Member of Race to Start at Peekskill Today

Fri. 8-1-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 31—Charles H. Bolden, 29 years old, college graduate and now working for his Master's Degree in Physical Education, starts his duties here tomorrow, becoming the first Negro on the police force.

Mr. Bolden was graduated from the West Virginia College in 1941 with a degree of Bachelor of Science and is now studying evenings for his Master's Degree at New York University.

Active in Boy Scout circles, Mr. Bolden served three years in the Army with the rank of Warrant Officer.

The appointment by Mayor Ralph F. Hopkins is a temporary one from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, but it is considered likely that it will become permanent.

# Peekskill, N. Y. Gets Negro Cop

Atlanta, Ga.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—(ANP)—The first Negro cop ever to serve on the local police force went to work here last Friday. The new assignee is Charles H. Bolden, 29-year-old graduate of West Virginia College.

Bolden received a temporary appointment from Mayor Ralph F. Hopkins for the period August 1st to October 31, but it is considered likely that the job will be made permanent.

Atlanta Daily World

Active in Boy Scout circles, Bolden served three years in the army as a warrant officer. He graduated from West Virginia College in the 1914 with a bachelor of science degree. He is currently studying evenings for a master's degree in physical education at New York university.

Sat. 8-2-47

# New York's 1st Negro Police Captain Named

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

## Lt. Emanuel Kline To Assume New Post Over Youth Squads

Sat. 2-1-47

NEW YORK—Lieutenant Emanuel Kline became this city's highest ranking Negro police officer following his appointment to acting captain last week.

The first Negro in New York's history to receive a captain's rank, Kline has been in the police department for 27 years. He became a sergeant in 1939 and a lieutenant in 1944. The 54-year-old officer is the oldest Negro policeman in the city.

Kline's advancement will become effective Feb. 1, when he assumes command of youth squads in the 8th Detective, embracing West Harlem and in 4-A Detective District on Harlem's East Side.

When Kline came here from Beaufort County, S. C., he was 19 and had hardly more than an elementary education. However, he improved himself through night and correspondence courses. Later he studied English at Columbia and now speaks conversational French and Italian.

Prior to entering the police force in 1920, Kline worked primarily as bellhop and Pullman steward. During World War I, he served with the 376th Infantry of the 92nd Negro Division. A veteran in 1919 Kline joined the Grand Central terminal redcap force from which he joined the police department.

Chicago is believed to be the only other city with a Negro serving as captain. Chicago's officers are Captain Harry Deas and retired Captain John Scott.

# 2,000 Hear Capt. Kline

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

## New Yorker Speaks In South Carolina

Sat. 2-15-47

BEAUFORT, S. C.—A record crowd of more than 2,000 South Carolinians jammed the auditorium of the Robert Smalls High School here last week to hear Acting Police Captain Emanuel Kline, of New York City, say that for the past 35 years he had lived among the most generous, spiritual and helpful people in the world.

Capt. Kline

Capt. Kline, whose native home is Beaufort, had not visited this city for many years. He returned at the request of Prof. Kent Alston, principal of the local high school, who invited him here to make the commencement address.

**Whites Turn Out**

Whites as well as Negroes turned out to hear a native son who had arrived in New York as a porter shortly after World War I, and had come back as the ranking Negro police officer in America's largest city.

"I am not back from some foreign country," Capt. Kline told his audience. "I come to you from the friendly city with a big heart the city where 8 mill[illegible] people live together in peace, har-

**Urges Community Pride**

mony and mutual helpfulness."

The old saying, "The world owes me a living," is false and misleading, Capt. Kline added. "The world owes you nothing. You get out of this world what you put into it. Contribute nothing to your community and you will get nothing."

Such progress, judges, three deputy commissioners of important city departments ers of countless civil service work- phasized, came about because of a community's civic and political pride.

After explaining that he had also brought special messages from New York's Mayor O'Dwyer and Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander, Capt. Kline urged the members of the graduating class to "select a field, chart a course, study and work hard if success was what they were looking for."

Then, he revealed for the first time that there are 370 Negro policemen in New York City, six

## Negro Policemen For Gastonia, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—This city will soon be added to the growing list of southern cities which are employing Negro policemen.

The city council has decided to hire four Negro officers following the request from local citizens. Negro citizens have been asked to recommend men for the jobs.

3 1947

Police (Pennsylvania)

# NEGRO SQUAD SETS RECORD

Times, New York, N.Y.

## Philadelphia Unit Got 92% Convictions on 1,537 Held in 1947

12-29-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—An all-Negro police squad, the first such unit in the country when it was organized four years ago, was credited today with a 1947 record of 1,537 arrests, 92 per cent of which resulted in convictions.

The group is known as Detective Sgt. Richart Anderson's Special Squad for the officer who leads its thirty-three plainclothes policemen. He has been on the force 12 years, and is an uncle of Marian Anderson, the well-known contralto.

During the year, the squad's outstanding arrests included three for murder, two for arson, fifty-seven for burglary and robbery and fourteen for rape. As a result of these activities, an outbreak of crime in the western section of the city early in 1947 was brought to an abrupt halt.

Members of the unit are picked for special intelligence, industry and physical condition and they work without regard for normal tours of duty. The entire city is their beat. They do their own investigating and are responsible only to the Public Safety Director, James H. Malone, and the Police Superintendent, Howard P. Sutton.

The special squad men usually travel in pairs; but their activity becomes concentrated, however, when an unusual volume of crime in any one area develops.

Policemen (South Carolina)

Charleston, S. C.
July 21

# Negro Policemen On Force Here Many Years Ago

Negro policemen worked on the Charleston force for many years, but the last active one probably was retired more than 25 years ago. Exact records have not been found.

During Reconstructions days following the War Between the States, many negroes were put on the local police force. When the Democrats, under Wade Hampton, regained power in 1876, negro policemen sympathetic to the Democratic party were kept on the Charleston department.

This tradition was carried on for many years and, according to several retired policemen, there were half a dozen negro policemen here during the first decade of this century.

These men usually weer stationed in negro districts, although some performed guard, school and other general duties. Indications are that the negro policemen were of high caliber and had the respect of the citizens of the community.

One incident, however, that caused a considerable row was recalled yesterday by Mayor E. Edward Wehman, Jr., who was a boy when the event occurred, during the administration of Mayor R. Goodwyn Rhett, 1903-11.

It seems a minister's daughter and her bridegroom were walking along the street after a party. They got in an argument about the attention she seems to have paid several young men. While they were arguing on the street, a negro policeman came along and, mistaking them for drunks, arrested the two for disturbing the peace. Quite a row ensued, Mayor Wehman recalled.

Apparently the city police department at no time set a definite policy for the exclusion of negroes from the force. Those who were in the department grew old and were retired or died and they were not replaced with other negroes.

Indications are that the last active negro policeman worked up to the World War I period.

**Diplomacy**

Chicago Defender

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, is one of the southern towns which has found it advantageous to hire colored policeman. But Police Chief Davis tickles our funny bone when he says: "A Negro policeman knows more about his people than a white man and gets better cooperation. However, my Negro policemen do not arrest a white man; they call me."

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-24-47

This, Chief Davis explains, is in interest of "harmonious race relations."

36 1947

Policemen (South)

## Use of Negro Police In South Increases

Sumter, S.C. Daily Item

BY HENRY LESESNE
NEA Special Correspondent

Atlanta, Ga.—An aspect of racial relations in the South generally overlooked in a period of mob outbreaks and white supremacy electioneering has been the growing acceptance of negro police for negro areas.

The Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group of Southerners committed to a program of better racial relations and the economic advancement of the South, reports there are now 37 cities and towns in the South having negro police.

**Summerton Mentioned**

In recent months Tampa, Fla., Ahoskie, N. C., Asheville, N. C., Summerton, S. C., Port Arthur, Tex., Newport News, Va., Richmond, Va., and Roanoke, Va., have all started using negro police, the council says. Sat. 5-17-47

In addition, cities already having negro police added 39 negro men and four negro women to the police staffs. The city council of Dallas, Tex., recently decided to employ negro police and it is planned to make use of them as soon as recruits can be trained.

Probably the smallest town in the country with negro police is Summerton, S. C., a community of about 1,000 persons. It has two negro policemen who, with Police Chief Travis Davis, a white man, constitutes the entire force.

The two negro policemen serve only on Saturdays from sunup until midnight. They wear regulation police uniforms, carry clubs and guns. Occasionally they are called to duty on holidays or special occasions when large crowds come to town from the country.

However, they are authorized to make arrests at any time. According to Chief Davis, the employment of the negro officers for the negro areas has just about eliminated cutting and fighting scrapes on Saturday nights. He says the negro officers better understand the members of their own race and receive more cooperation.

**220 COLORED COPS NOW WORK IN SOUTH**

**A total of 220 colored policemen are now employed in 41 Southern cities, it was reported in Atlanta last week by the Southern Regional council. Meanwhile citizens continued to press for the appointment of colored policemen in Atlanta.** Sat. 11-1-47

# Handwriting on Wall Shows More Race Police in Dixie

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-2-47

ATLANTA—(ANP)—While both Negro and white leaders pushed the fight for the hiring of Negro police in this "Gate City of the South," it was revealed that sentiment for officers of color is spreading through the southland.

Top-ranking civic leaders and agencies have cited the role of Negro policemen in crime prevention, as well as applauded the role they have played in alleviating racial tensions. This success chalked up by Negro policemen has caused agencies to petition local Governments in dozens of Southern cities to employ Negro policemen so that effective and concrete progress in race relations might be chalked up on the favorable side for the South.

**RESULTS SATISFACTORY**

Statistics show that Negro policemen are no new phenomena in the South. Already forty-four cities and towns in nine States from Virginia to eTxas—excluding Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—have hired Negro policemen. All report satisfactory results and a huge decrease in crime as a result of the move.

No where has this been better proved than in Savannah, Ga., latest of the deep South cities to join the long list of metropolitan areas boasting Negro policemen. The nine Negro officers, hired as a result of an election promise of two rival political factions who wanted the solid bloc of Negro votes comprising one-third of Savannah's total, were put to work to reduce crime in the Negro sections and, by unanimous opinion of observers, have definitely succeeded. Sat. 8-2-47

**PROMISES DETECTIVES**

St. Petersburg, Fla., was reported last week to be mapping plans to add Negroes to that city's police force in September. Police Chief J. R. Reichers said that he expected to begin with two Negro policemen, and if the results were satisfactory, to increase the Negro staff to ten or twelve men, including detectives. They are to work in Negro districts and arrest only Negroes, expect in cases of "absolute emergency," the chief pointed out.

Lest the employment of Negroes as policemen stir resentment among portions of the majority white population, each city reporting use of Negro officers states that they are drilled never to arrest a white man unless they summon white officers. The only exception to this rule, each city reported, would be in a case where failure to arrest a white man would result in danger to life and property. Sat 8-2-47

In addition to Savannah, the hiring of Negro police has recently been instituted in Dallas. Dallas hired two Negro policemen and expects to hire twelve more soon.

Louisville, which first hired Negro police in 1923, now has thirty-one Negroes on the force, including twenty-two patrolmen, four detectives, three sergeants and two policewomen. All work in Negro districts under the supervision of white captains.

Florida leads the South in the employment of Negro police. North Carolina is second. Ten Florida cities use Negro police, and the largest, Miami, reports they have worked out well.

In Atlanta, the drive for Negro policemen gains momentum. A citizens' committee has launched a drive showing that the city lags behind Charlotte, Raleigh, Owensboro, Miami and Durham in hiring Negro police.

## Eight Negroes Now On Atlanta Force

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 12-14-47

ATLANTA.—In spite of the open opposition of the KKK, the Atlanta City Council voted 10-7 to add eight Negro policemen to the force. Atlanta becomes the second Georgia city (after Savannah) and the 43rd in the South to install Negro police officers.

## NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH

The Christian Index Jackson, Tenn.

FORTY-ONE southern cities have Negro policemen. Recent surveys Miami, Florida and other cities reveal that crime has been reduced 60%.

Last week a move made headway in Atlanta, Georgia to employ Negroes on the police force. Dr. George Mitchell, Director of Southern Regional Conference, has been influential in molding sentiment for such action The Atlanta Social Workers Club overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling for Negro policemen and police women. 10-30-47

It is now a well established fact that Negro policemen are more effective in maintaining peace and order in a Negro community than white officers. The very presence of white officers and their demonstration of race hatred and prejudice is often an incentive to more crime in Negro communities. Thu. 10-30-47

Furthermore prejudiced white police and prejudiced courts have arrested and unjustly convicted thousands of Negroes who were innocent of any crime. Tenn.

Law abiding Negroes are classed as criminals because they are often forced to defend themselves against unwarranted brutal attacks of white police.

Every city and town which has a sizeable Negro population might benefit by having Negroes on its law enforcement staff. This is a bit of challenge to the minister and church which really want to try to make some specific contribution to his community.

## Negro Policemen

The rising wave of racial unrest in the South—and unfortunately it is rising—has not yet reached dangerous proportions, except in isolated cases. Record Columbia S. C.

But if it continues to rise—and it may—it will create a generally dangerous situation, needing only a spark which one side or the other will supply to set it aflame.

The wise communities will recognize these rising tensions and take action to safeguard themselves against them.

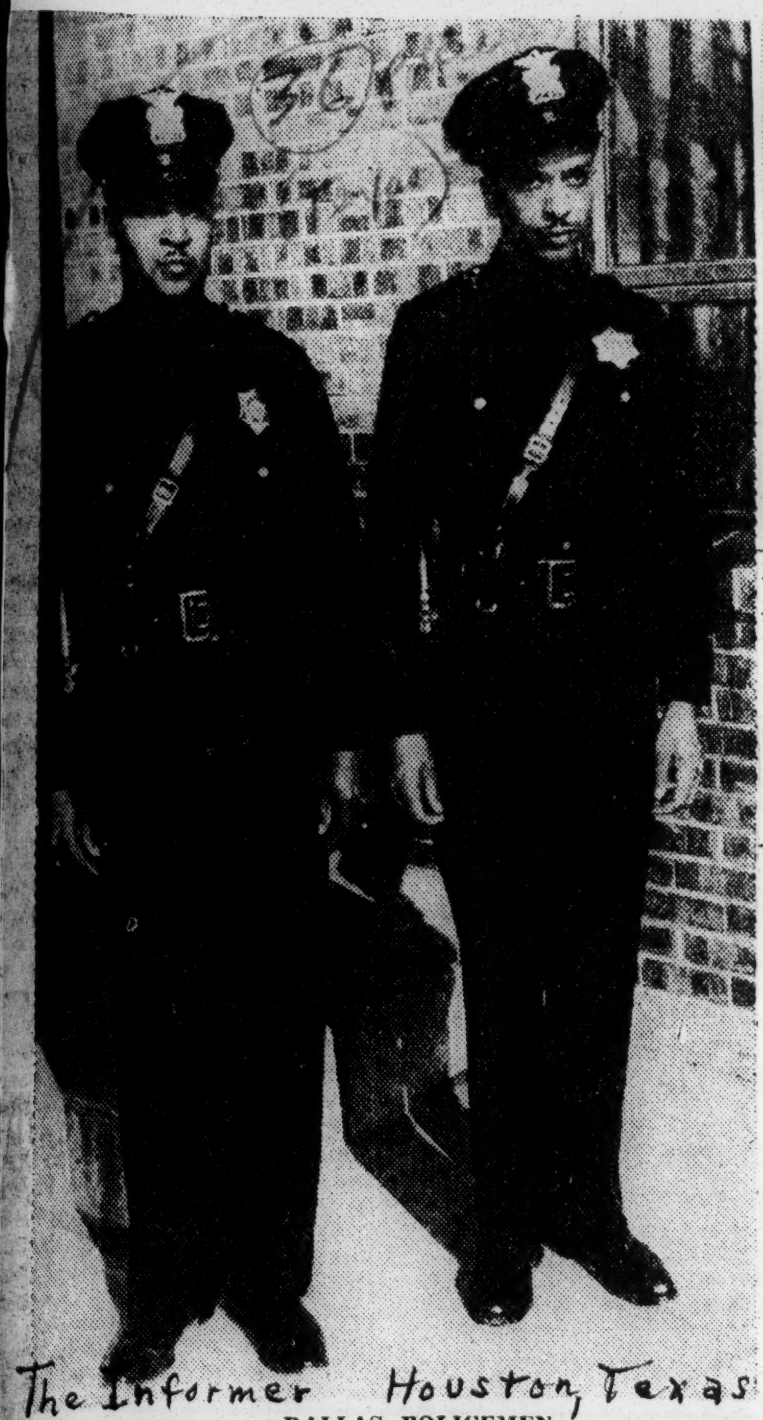
And one way in which to do this is to employ Negro policemen in the Negro areas. Thirty-four Southern cities already use Negro policemen. Louisville, Ky., has increased the number of Negroes employed on its police force from 16 to 25. Miami employs 18 and both Charlotte and Durham, N. C., have increased their Negro police forces to eight and six respectively, Galveston, Tex., to 14 and San Antonio to nine.

The logic behind the employment of Negroes to preserve order in Negro sections is irrefutable. When a Negro officer is required to use force to arrest a Negro it is simply an arrest. If a white officer is forced to do likewise it may become a racial incident. Mon. 12-8-47

The action of the city council of Atlanta this week in providing a test of Negro policemen is a recognition of the logic of these facts.

The city of Columbia should give some thought and attention to the possibility of using Negroes to preserve order in Negro areas. It has had the example of the very effective use of Negro M.P.s in Columbia during the war years.

Policemen (Texas)



The Informer Houston, Texas

4-26-47

**DALLAS POLICEMEN**

**DALLAS— THEY SERVE THE CITIZENERY OF DALLAS—Pictured are Policemen L. B. Brotherton and Benjamin J. Thomas outside their office at the Roseland Homes.**

**Officer Brotherton (left) was an architect before becoming a police. He is a veteran of World War II with three years and 10 months of service record. He is married and the father of two children. He weighs 197 pounds, is 5ft 10½ inches tall.**

**Officer Thomas is also married and is the father of one child. He is 5 ft. 11 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. He, too, is a veteran of World War II with 73 months service, 31 months of which were spent overseas. During his service tenure he served as a military police. Photo by Butts.**

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 4-18-47

Fri. 4-18-47

veteran of 23 years of service, assigned to Radio Patrol; Dudley Amison, latest appointee with two months service; Sam Moore, eight years experience; Almus Hill, nine months service; and Charles Walsh, radio patrolman, who has been a member of the Austin police force for 14 years. These officers say that they have had full cooperation of Negro citizens of Austin.

**CAPITOL CITY RATES FIRST.**—Austin rates above other Texas cities in the number of Negro police officers compared with population of Negroes. Houston, with the largest Negro population in the state, has only five Negro policemen and Dallas, next in population, has only two and a few others in training. Pictured above, from left to right, are Officers A. N. James, a

## First Dallas Negro Policemen Start Duty

The Call

DALLAS, Texas. — Two of three applicants who recently passed the mental and physical requirements for police officers will go to work on the force soon, according to an announcement last week by Carl Hansson, chief of police. Kansas City, Mo.

The men are: Lee Gilbert Brotherton, 27, former 1st lieutenant in the army Chemical Warfare division and Benjamin Thomas Jr., 25, ex-army MP. Both are college graduates. Fri. 2-14-47

The men will train for six weeks and then will patrol as a team on Hall St.

# Thomas Blake Has Brilliant Record In Crime Prevention

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 1-31-47

**By TED WILLIAMS**

HOUSTON, Texas. — Juvenile delinquency which has plagued the nation at war, has been kept pretty well under control among Houston's youngsters due largely to the untiring work of Detective Thomas Taft Blake, youthful member of the crime prevention bureau of the Houston Police department. Fri. 1-31-47

A graduate of Atlanta university where he majored in natural and social sciences, Blake joined the police force in June, 1941 after serving as a case worker for the relief board. Because of his ability and reputation as a social worker, Blake was placed in the crime prevention bureau where he has performed with credit to himself and the public at large.

All cases in which juveniles are charged with crime or adults charged with crimes against juveniles come under the jurisdiction of the crime prevention bureau.

**Seeks To Aid Juveniles**

Detective Blake has shown his interests in trying to help youngsters, who have strayed off into crime, in becoming useful citizens rather than sending them to prison. He has worked in close cooperation with the schools of the city and has been of valuable service to the principals and teacehrs.

In working with juveniles, Blake has come across some younng criminals as deadly and cunning as any hardened criminal. His work receives very little publicity because they try to give as little publicity on juvenile offenders as possible so as not to handicap them in the latter years of their lives in the event they can be turned into worthy citizens.

**Solves $5,000 Burglary**

There has been, however, some sensational crimes committed by juveniles that have shown the detective qualities of Blake. One such case was the $5,000 robbery of Weiner's Dry Goods store on Lyons Ave. Blake and his partner worked on the case and discovered that four persons were involved in the robbery with a youth of 15-years-old being the brains of the gang. Working day and night, Blake and his partner finally nabbed the young gang leader when he returned to pick up some of the loot he had stored away. Most of the loot was recovered and the rest of the gang apprehended. Fri. 1-31-47

A few years ago, Blake was called in on a series of forged checks, reportedly being passed by three young girls. In short order, Detective Blake apprehended the young criminals and they were charged with passing between $500 and and $600 in worthless checks. These are just a few of the numerous cases handled daily by Blake.

Officer Blake accounted the large increase in juvenile delinquency to the war. He said that due to both father and mother working or the father being in the armed service left the children without the proper supervision. With the termination of war, Blake said that juvenile delinquency is now on the decline.

**More Negro Police Sought**

It is police officers of the type of Blake that Negro citizens in Houston hope to have more of. With only five Negro policemen, Houston lags far behind other Texas cities who employ Negro peace officers. The small city of Galveston has some 12 or 14 Negro policemen as does San Antonio.

At present, it is reported that some 8 or 9 Negroes have applied for jobs on the force and it is hoped that in the very near future a large number will be added.

A member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Detective Blake is married and the father of two children. He is a member of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, Rev. R. E. McKeen, pastor.

Chicago, Ill., Defender

**TEXAS CITY'S ONLY** Negro policeman, Willie Cole, points to finger injured in Texas City blast last Wednesday. Cole remained on duty guarding the homes while refugees sought shelter in neighboring towns. — Chicago Defender photo. Sat. 4-26-47

# Richmond Names Another Negro to Police Department

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
sat. 6-28-47

RICHMOND, Va.—Another Negro has been appointed a member of the Richmond Police Department, bringing the total to five.

He is Samuel B. Johnson, a Navy veteran of World War II. He was appointed along with four white men and all will be on probation for the first six months. The starting pay of policemen here is $190.50 a month. The maximum for a patrolman is reached at the end of two years. It is $219.50.

Johnson and four others were selected from a group of forty applicants. The rest were rejected.

The Police Department is still short twenty men and is waging an advertising campaign for applicants. sat. 6-28-47

The first Negro policemen in Richmond were appointed fourteen months ago. There were four of them. Since then they have won high praise from city officials and the newspapers.

# Add Four Negroes To Richmond, Va. Police Departm't

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
sat. 5-10-47

(By Special Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va.—Four Negro policemen will be among the twenty-one new men appointed members of the Richmond Police Department, Safety Director Richard R. Foster said this week.

Thirteen months ago Negroes were appointed to the police force for the first time. Four were designated, and they "have done excellent work and have produced excellent results," Foster told The Courier.

"There has been a demand for additional Negro policemen for a considerable length of time," Foster said, "and it is evident, based on the records of those now on the force, that there is a definite need and use for more Negro officers."

Police Chief E. H. Organ joined in applauding the records of the four policemen. sat. 5-10-47

# Negro Police Appointed In Portsmouth

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 8-24-47

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—(ANP) — Plans were disclosed here last week concernnig the appointment of two colored police officers in this community. It was reported that two men have already qualified for the positions, having passed the tests several months ago.

The city council took formal action at a closed session after a public meeting of the council last Tuesday. The council's action was expected since the matter had been under consideration for quite some time. Sun. 8-24-47

The two men, Wyamon T. Lewis and Archelious Elliot, are eligible and qaulified. Although there is no vacancy on the force at the present time, their appointment is meant to recognize the wishes of the colored population. They will be stationed in the colored district but their authroity will be unrestricted. Sun. 8-24-47

Colored leaders and white liberals have been campaigning on this project for nearly five years.

# Badge No. 278 Makes History

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-23-47

## Eleven Policemen Members Of Force

When Badge No. 278 was pinned upon William Louis, 27, 2702 Pioneer ave., Norfolk, Va., some few months ago, he became another "first" in the police department in the state of Virginia.

Officer Louis, in Chicago last weekend on business, stopped in the Defender office, accompanied by John F. Armstrong, 610 Champlain ave., former policeman, who retired after 30 years' service in 1944.

Louis related his three and a half years in the Navy as a member of the Shore Patrol. This experience, he felt, helped him when he took police examination along with 130 others, four of whom were colored. Out of this number, only eight passed, seven whites and one colored. sat. 9-23-47

The young policeman is a product of Chicago, and graduated from Morgan Park High School in 1932, and was a former student of Erskine Tate. He recently composed a song, "There Is No One Else in My Heart," which is being handled by Andy Kirk. During his spare time he is a centerfielder for the Norfolk Badges, and they say he is wanted for "stealing" bases.

Since Officer Louis' appointment six others have been placed on the force, which includes Clarence Cook, Horace Case, Thomas Weever, Herbert Hewitt, Henry Tucker and William Cleves.

Coming in for a bit of this spotlight in Richmond, Va., there are two colored officers and also two in Newport News.

le won se- Music Fes- | mass singing group before a crowd of 95,000. Alberta Springer, director of the Ensemble

## Policewoman's Job In Lexington Periled

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 2 (AP)—A request for the removal of Mrs. Augusta Strong, 35, Negro policewoman, from the Lexington force may be made at the meeting of the Board of City Commissioners Thursday night, City Manager Will White disclosed today. Wed. 9-3-47

He said Mrs. Carol Jackson had obtained permission to file the removal proceedings on a charge that Mrs. Strong had declined to assist in keeping her daughter out of "night clubs."

White said there was no indication whether a temporary suspension would be sought pending any investigation before the board makes a decision on the

Courier-Journal

## Five Attack Policewoman

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Five hoodlums, including an ex-convict, were arrested during the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game at Comiskey park Friday for attacking a policewoman and a matron of the ball park.

Mrs. Washington

The policewoman, Mrs. Daisy Washington, 31, of 5549 La Salle st., suffered a broken nose when

Sat. 10-25-47

Mrs. Winfrey

she came to the rescue of Mrs. Francis Winfrey, matron of the park, who was attacked when she asked the thugs to cease using foul language and throwing whiskey bottles on the washroom floor.

The arrested trouble makers were the ex-convict, Willie Raye, 749 Oakwood blvd.; Shilby Benley, 740 E. 40th st.; Yvonne Hoskin, 740 E. 40th st.; Roberta Pious, 746 E. 40th st., and Geraldine Bush, 5 Evans ave. Each was charged with assault and battery, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

In addition to beating Mrs. Washington, the hoodlums took her gun and star, she said. When the five offenders appeared in Women's court Tuesday, Judge Jay Schiller continued their cases

# Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, 81, Cites Rich Past As Probation Officer

Daily World, wed. 11-26-47

By C. LAMAR WEAVER

Today, as Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, of 472 Martin St., S. E. "rares back" in her easy chair before an open fireside, her thoughts will apparently be divided, for not only is it her 81st birthday but she can dream with joyous expectations of her retirement as Colored Matron of the Atlanta Police Department on Jan. 1.

Daily World,

Holding a remarkable tenure of 35 years, she has devoted her untiring services to the colored women inmates of the city jail, offering them spiritual advice and moral encouragement to amend their ways of preversion and to seek the true and righteous way of life.

As I sat with her before her glowing fireplace, Wednesday, related with extraordinary ease the history of her long and faithful career. wed. 11-26-47

**PROBATION OFFICER**

She told how she began her duties as Colored Probation Officer in 1912 when members of the Negro Baptist and Methodist Unions saw the urgent need of having a person to administer aid, comfort and protection to Negro women arrested for abridging the law. At the time she accepted the position, she was a theological student at Morris Brown college and was the first Negro to serve in this capacity.

For seven years she held this position without any compensation from city funds. She explained that the only remuneration for her services was a meager allotment from the two religious unions. She didn't mind this, however, for a "real service" was being done, she asserted.

In 1919 she succeeded Mrs. Mattie Lawrence, of Bethel church as Colored Matron. This occurred during Chief Beavers administration, she added.

She has maintained such position until this day.

**"WORK TO BE DONE"**

When asked what were her reactions to retirement the genial old lady said smilingly. "It's a fine feeling to retire but here there is so much other work that needs to be done.

Greyed and slightly bent, the amicable servant to humanity spoke with vigorous articulation as she unfolded the benevolent undertakings of her useful life.

She related how she had made a visitation to old "Battle Hill" to survey the Negro tuberculous patients confined there. At that time the patients had to sleep on hard wooden beds covered with straw. As she left the sanatarium, she stated that the ghastly and piteous sights which she saw remained with her, and she set about to do something about it.

**UNDAUNTED COURAGE** wed.

When she approached the superintendent of the sanatarium to inform him that she would like to donate a decent bed for the patients, he told her that what she had in mind was an impossibility, she said, and added that such an undertaking would have to include a provision of beds for all the patients. 11-26-47

Undaunted by the tremendous revelation, she started working toward this end. Seeking the assistance of churches and three other civic minded women, she finally saw the realization of her desire. The beds were provided. "This was the biggest job I've ever done," she admitted. Daily World

A native of Atlanta and ardent church worker and member at Allen Temple AME church, Mrs. Baldwin is the proud grandmother of five children, seven great grandchild ren and one great great grandchild.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

**NEW LAW OFFICERS**—Added to the Los Angeles, Calif. police department, last week, were the three personable young women above. Left to right, Misses Nellene Russell, Roberta Moore and Selma Raines. Seated is Policewoman Maria Thomas, who welcomed the new appointees.

Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 11-15-47

ATTRACTIVE — Nellene Russell is one of three Negro women who were appointed to the police force last week. Appointment brought to a total of 9 the number of Negro women on the force; 102 the number of Negroes in the department, for whom assistant chief Joe Reed promised a better break this week. (See story)